

FIVE GREAT POWERS AT WAR; MILLIONS ARE UNDER ARMS; GERMAN TROOPS VERY ACTIVE

The Telegraph and Cable Lines To Germany Are Cut Today, Completely Isolating That Nation.

GERMANS INVADING BELGIUM

Kaiser's Armies Reported to Have Crossed Into Holland In Advance On France—Alsations Reported Slain—Few Naval Skirmishes.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] London, Aug. 5.—Although five of the great European powers—Austria, England, France, Germany and Russia—are at war and millions of men on land and sea are under arms and ready to strike, developments of prime importance were few today. The cutting of the German telegraph and telephone connections and the severance of the German trans-Atlantic cable virtually cut Germany from communication with other countries. Reports from France, Belgium, Holland and Russia show that Germany's armies were steadily moving forward east and west and that the advanced posts were in contact with the opposing Russian and French armies.

Several German steamships in British waters, including the Belgica with seventy-three German reservists and a quantity of foodstuffs on board, were declared prizes of war. The Maria Leonhardt in the Thames suffered a similar fate.

On the coast of the North sea it has been erroneously reported that a naval battle was in progress, last night. The British government has taken over all schools and other public buildings for conversion into hospitals in readiness to receive the wounded men after the expected important naval encounters between German and British fleets.

Volunteers were called for by the English army, and this is thought to mean that an expeditionary force is to be sent out.

In France the minister of war declared the mobilization had proceeded satisfactorily, and everything to be in readiness at the frontier.

In the Black sea Germany has captured a number of French merchant ships.

Naval Warfare Reported.
Dover, England, Aug. 5.—The German steamer Franz Horman from Cuxhaven, July 31, for Settin, on entering port here this afternoon, reported that firing was audible in many directions but could give no definite information.

German Bark Seized.
Dover, Aug. 5.—A British warship seized the German bark, Perko, which left New York July 18 for Hamburg.

GERMAN ARMY INVADES HOLLAND AND BELGIUM
Antwerp, Aug. 5.—Serious anti-German rioting occurred here today. An angry mob sacked the German cafes and restaurants, and tore the entrance from the door of the German consulate. The police being unable to check the disorders, the Belgium military governor placed the city under martial law, and ordered the expulsion of all German residents.

Germans Invade Holland.
London, Aug. 5.—The Germans have invaded the Dutch territory at Tilburg.

It is reported that German troops met with resistance after crossing the river Neuse, at Eysden, Belgium.

Germans Near Liege.
The Belgium official Gazette announces today that the entire seventh and tenth German army corps have invaded the Belgium province of Liege and have reached the vicinity of Herve, Pepinster and Remouchamps. The German artillery bombarded some small forts in their advance.

Report Belgian Victories.
Brussels, via London, Aug. 5.—The Belgium minister of war in an official statement today said: "The Belgians are successfully combating the German invasion. The Belgian losses are trifling compared with those of the Germans."

Firing Starts at Liege.
Brussels, Aug. 5.—The Belgium minister of war announced that the fortifications of Liege and the vicinity are firing vigorously at the German troops.

SEVENTEEN ALSATIA'S ARE SHOT BY GERMANS
Paris, Aug. 5.—An official announcement today says that seventeen Alsations while endeavoring to cross into France, were captured by the Germans and summarily shot.

It is believed that several thousands

DIRECT CABLE LINE TO GERMANY IS CUT BEYOND THE AZORES

British Warships May Have Severed German-Atlantic Cable From New York to Emden.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] New York, Aug. 5.—Direct cable communication with Germany was stopped today. The German Atlantic cable line from New York to Emden, via the Azores, was cut about thirty a. m. at some point east of the Azores, possibly by British warships. The Commercial Cable company, which operates the American end of the line, made the announcement of the cutting today and refused to accept messages for Germany. It was denied that the lines had been cut by British warships on this side of the Atlantic. The cable was working according to announcement as far as the Azores.

Charles P. Adams, second vice president of the Commercial Cable company, said there was no trouble with the regular Commercial Cable company's line which runs from New York to Nova Scotia, and thence to points on the English coast. Communication with England over these lines was still being maintained. No hope was held out for any immediate restoration of communication with Germany over the direct line.

Complete Isolation.
The cutting of the German cable between Emden and the Azores virtually completes the isolation of Germany from communication with the outside world, except as far as messages may be exchanged by wireless. All direct communication with the United States is severed. Hereafter all news of happenings in Germany will have to filter through hostile countries. Russia on the east, France on the west and England on the north.

The last direct Berlin message received by the Associated Press was at twelve o'clock, last night. It was the official account of the British ambassador's formal announcement to the German foreign office of the declaration of war.

HEAR HEAVY FIRING ON COAST OF MAINE

Observatory at Portland Reports Explosion of Large Guns Early Today Near Sequin Island.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Portland, Me., Aug. 5.—The firing of heavy guns off the Maine coast was heard early today. Eight or ten shots within two minutes were heard shortly before seven o'clock by the keeper of Portland observatory.

The sound seemed to come from a point twenty-five or thirty miles south-east of Portland, and probably in the vicinity of Sequin Island.

The shots also were heard at the harbor forts and at points between here and Bath.

Sequin Island is a small island off the mouth of the Kennebec river, a few miles below Bath.

No Naval Engagement.
The reported firing was not heard by the life savers at either Cape Elizabeth or Popham Beach stations. At Popham Beach, which is near Sequin Island, the life savers were certain they would have heard the firing if there had been a naval engagement off Sequin.

No information was available at Bath or Booth Bay Harbor, but in this city the reports continued to come in from all sources that there had been heavy firing. One of the newspaper office received at least two hundred inquiries about it during the forenoon.

No Foreign Vessels.
Portland, N. H., Aug. 5.—The heavy firing off the Maine coast reported from Portland today could not have been caused by a sea fight between warships, it was stated by officials at the navy yard here. The officers say they are absolutely certain that no foreign naval vessels were in the vicinity.

Return to New York.
New York, Aug. 5.—About twenty persons who were passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, which put in at Bar Harbor, Maine, to avoid capture, arrived at the Grand Central station at eight o'clock today. The majority of the passengers were to arrive on a train due at eleven-thirty.

TOURISTS IN PANIC TO LEAVE NATIONS INVOLVED IN WAR

Many American Citizens Reach Copenhagen, Leaving Baggage in Germany, to Sail for Homeland.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Copenhagen, Aug. 5.—The American legation here was practically in a state of siege today. Nearly one thousand American citizens have reached this city from Hamburg, from whence they had intended sailing for America on the Imperator and other liners. Most of them left their baggage behind them in Germany. Some of the Americans will endeavor to reach America by way of England, while others will sail on the Danish liner United States.

Riots in St. Petersburg.
Washington, Aug. 5.—The German embassy in St. Petersburg has been destroyed by a mob is a report, and that the Russian embassy in Berlin has been attacked. One German employee was killed.

The state department does not credit the report of an attack on the Russian embassy in Berlin. Its information comes from St. Petersburg in diplomatic circles.

German Ambassador.
Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 5.—The German ambassador to Russia, with his staff, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

Leaves Thursday.
London, Aug. 5.—The German ambassador to Great Britain is not ordered to leave London before tomorrow. It was reported today that a British cruiser might be placed at his disposal to insure a safe passage across the channel.

Attas Balances.
Berlin, Aug. 5.—An embargo was laid today on Russian balances at the great banks of Germany. These funds are considered by Germany as properly belonging to a hostile force.

Morgan Provides Funds.
New York, Aug. 5.—J. P. Morgan & Company are understood to have obtained from the bank of France on August 3, a loan of \$10,000,000 in gold to be placed immediately at the disposal of Americans abroad who lack funds on account of the war.

England Reduces Rates.
London, Aug. 5.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George announced in the house of commons today that the bank of England's rates were to be reduced to six per cent, either tomorrow or Friday. The government, he said, had not yet decided to suspend specie payments.

WILSON OFFERS AID TO SETTLE TROUBLE

PRESIDENT TELLS WARRING POWERS THAT UNITED STATES IS READY TO ACT FOR PEACE.
SENDS PEACE MESSAGE

Neutrality Proclamation Will Also Be Sent—Message Offers Good Offices to Powers.

Washington, Aug. 5.—President Wilson has offered his good offices to all the European powers involved in the war.

The president has sent the following message to Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, President Poincare of France, and King George of England:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under article three of that convention, to lay to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace either now or at some other time. It might be thought more suitable on an occasion to serve you and all concerned, in way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness."

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

Secretary Bryan has called a conference of representatives of all the European powers for late today, when it is believed messages will be delivered supplementary to those of President Wilson, urging an acceptance of the tender of good offices.

The profile of good offices was forwarded by Secretary Bryan to the American embassies of the nations involved and through them transmitted to their respective governments.

Another neutrality proclamation including Great Britain and Germany, not included in yesterday's pronouncement, was prepared for issue today.

It was announced at the navy department today that the sailing of the armored cruiser Tennessee for Europe with gold for the relief of the Americans would be delayed in order to complete all of the necessary arrangements for the vessel's departure. The North Carolina probably will accompany the Tennessee.

The North Carolina will carry additional gold, probably to Mediterranean ports, leaving the Tennessee free to supply needs in the north.

Colville Barclay, charge of affairs of the British embassy, today asked the United States to give over the next few minutes the senate passed it also, and then it went to the White House.

The army general staff is investigating the neutrality of the German wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J. and Sayville, Long Island.

From informal inquiries which the American diplomats have been making, it appears that the British government appeared probable to officials here that England and France might accept the tender of good offices. The acceptance by Great Britain it is presumed would mean similar action by her allies, Russia and France.

MRS. WILSON IN A SERIOUS CONDITION

Wife of President is Extremely Ill—Daughters Are Called to Her Bedside.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, Aug. 5.—The condition of Mrs. Wilson was said to be extremely grave. Mrs. Frances Bowes Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, two daughters who have been away from Washington, had been called to her bedside.

HUGE EAGLE IS TORN FROM SUPPORT TODAY
Double Headed Statue Above Door of German Consulate Attacked By Mob.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 5.—The big double headed eagle above the door of the German consulate was torn from its support today by a crowd of men who invaded the block and made for the consulate with threats of destruction.

COMMOTION PREVAILS IN JAPANESE NAVY
Declaration of War Has Caused All Light Houses on Siberian Coast to be Abandoned.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 5.—Considerable activity among the vessels of the Japanese navy followed the announcement of the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain. The light houses along the Siberian coast have been abandoned. A number of German, Austrian and French reserve officers sailed today on board the Korea for San Francisco.

FOREIGN TRAVELERS ARE NOT HEARD FROM

With dispatches from foreign cities still in communication with the United States, the stories they tell of the rush of Americans to reach neutral territory, much anxiety is felt for the Japanese residents who are now in the war zone.

The war zone is learned today that Rev. R. H. Vaughan, for many years pastor of the Baptist church in this city, in an excursion through Europe that was to have spent this week in Paris. Miss Grace Wright of this city, a teacher in the Duluth schools, is also with the same party which left Boston last June and expected to be back in this country by September first.

GUNS ARE MOUNTED ON GERMAN STEAMER
Shanghai, China, August 5.—Guns were mounted today on the North German Lloyd Steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Tsing Tsi.

The far eastern squadron of the German fleet accompanied by a number of merchant men, left Tsing Tsi today and it was reported that the warship was proceeding northward.

Large numbers of Chinese coolies have been forced to work under armed guards on the defenses at Tsing Tsi.

SEVEN HUNDRED OLD WARRIORS RETURN TO FRENCH TERRITORY
New York, Aug. 5.—The French liner La Lorraine, bearing more than seven hundred French reservists, left her pier for France shortly before noon today.

BRITISH TO ASK FOR ANOTHER BIG CREDIT: CABINET MEN RESIGN
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] London, August 5.—Premier Asquith today announced that the British government would ask for another credit of \$500,000,000 tomorrow.

It was officially stated that Viscount Horley and John Burns had resigned from the cabinet.

SERBIAN ARMY OFFICER IS REPORTED ILL TODAY
London, August 5.—A dispatch from Serbia today announces that General Radomir Putnik, chief of the Serbian general staff, has fallen ill, and that his sun was wounded in a recent battle.

QUITS COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Senator John Williams is Not Satisfied With Methods Pursued by Body On Big Topics.
[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, August 5.—Senator John Sharp Williams resigned today as a member of the foreign relations committee because he declared the committee had hesitated to support the administration policy as to mediation and because of its "equally disgusting attitude" regarding the purchase of ships to carry cotton and other goods abroad.

OHIO WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE NEXT FALL

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.] Cleveland, Ohio, August 5.—That the voters of Ohio will be given the opportunity to vote on a woman suffrage amendment at the general election on November 3, was made certain today when petitions with more than 200,000 names were on file with the secretary of state, asking for the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to the voters.

The commonwealth. The preliminary step in the suffrage campaign comes as the result of hard campaigning by an organization as complete as any ever seen in Ohio. In every county and township throughout the state, suffrage workers, with petitions, have covered literally every inch of ground in an effort to procure signatures and swing voters to their side.

With the filing of the petitions came stories of how signatures in many cases were secured from many who had hitherto opposed votes for women. Names were written on fence corners, on plow handles, or on street cars. One woman told of climbing a roof to get the signature of two workmen. Another shoveled grain to convince a farmer that woman is capable of man's work. She got the coveted signature.

"We are going to succeed this time," is the word passed out today by Mrs. Harriet Updon Tyler, president of the Ohio suffrage organization. "Two years ago we hoped to win, but we were scattered and disorganized and that gave us our lesson. Next November 3, Ohio will be known as the 'second state east of the Mississippi to give the women the franchise that is their right.'"

WILL PLAT SECTION OF BUSINESS BLOCKS

Business and Factory Block Between River Street and River is Still Farm Land.
There is farm land right in the heart of the business district of the city of Janesville. This statement looks absurd, but nevertheless it is true, for the city council in passing the resolution for platting of land on River street at the meeting Tuesday afternoon brought out the fact that a section of land from the east side of River street to the east side of the Merchants' and Savings bank and north on River street and the river bank to the railroad tracks is still unplatted and therefore farm land.

Considering the city's tax roll this section of land which contains many business stores, the Blodgett Milling company, the Janesville Paper Box and Printing company and Electric light power plant, is nothing but farm land as it has never been platted. Needless to say the taxes fall to show that it is farm land. Way back in the years in Janesville's early history this section of land was a water power race-way and the now Milwaukee street was but an entrance to the old Hudson power mill, the land now being owned by the Blodgett Milling company. Originally this was called the waterpower lots and they were divided into twenty-six parts and sold. This land was one of the first parcels of ground to be considered when the city was incorporated in 1853.

For the simplifying of tax assessment the city will now plat the land and arrangements are being made for the work.

SENATE BANKING MEN CONFIRM WARBURG AND DELANO FOR BOARD

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, Aug. 5.—Confirmation of Paul M. Warburg of New York, and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago to complete the federal reserve board, was recommended today by the senate banking committee.

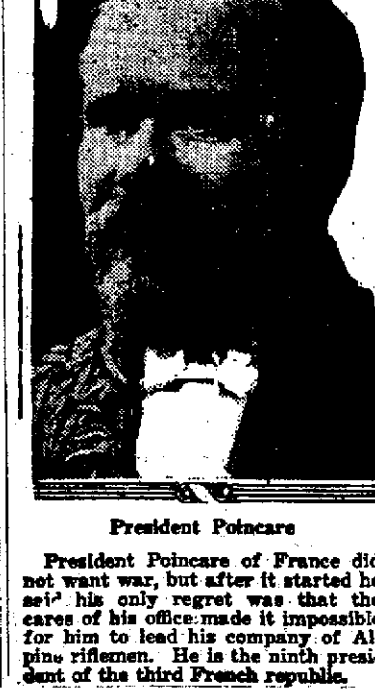
INDIANS HELP CELEBRATE BIG RUN ANNIVERSARY

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.] Lawton, Okla., August 5.—With a parade over a mile in length, a large proportion of it being made up of the best types of plains Indians in the dress of their fathers, the people of Lawton today opened their three-day celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the Big Run. The celebration will continue throughout August.

All of the prominent state officials have promised to visit Lawton at some time during the celebration. Many were scheduled to deliver addresses.

On August 6, 1911, the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache reservation were thrown open to settlers. Drawings were held in El Reno and at Fort Sill and the winners poured pell mell into what was then the richest piece of territory ever distributed by the government to home seekers. In a single night Lawton grew from a mere cluster of homes into a town of 7,000. The town site had been sold by the government for \$117,711 and this money had been spent by Uncle Sam in laying out and building streets, sewers and water system. Today Lawton has a population of 10,000 people, has seven miles of asphalted streets, a \$120,000 high school, and is a modern city in every respect.

POINCARÉ SORRY HE CAN'T LEAD RIFLES



President Poincaré of France did not want war, but after it started he said his only regret was that the cares of his office made it impossible for him to lead his company of Alpine riflemen. He is the ninth president of the third French republic.

Adogram No. 4

The road to perdition is paved with good intentions—but the highway to business success is smoothly asphalted with judicious newspaper advertising.

Run your eye over the advertisements in today's Gazette. Are not the names written there the names of firms who have won good rating, because they have won the good will of our readers.

Above, an up-to-the-minute English warship and torpedo boat flotilla; below, King George.

The British navy strangled Napoleon. France and Russia hope that even in the event that their armies should meet the worse reverses at the hands of the German forces, the navy of Great Britain will plunge into the contest and strangle the Kaiser by cutting off his food supplies.

England has the most powerful navy the world has ever known, an immense and as it were, invincible fleet. The ever-dreaded Queen Mary and her sister, the Tiger, combine terrific fighting power and tremendous speed. Each carries ten guns of 13.5 caliber or over, has nine-inch armor plate and makes over 28 knots an hour. The initial cost of the Queen Mary was \$10,125,750. Great Britain has seventeen other super-dreadnoughts. All carry ten guns of 13.5 caliber or over, and all make at least 28 knots an hour. The Lion and the Princess Royal are thirty-knot ships. All experts say that the British fleet should take command of the sea at once and drive the German fleet, both naval and commercial, from it. Germany has 24 dreadnoughts, including the old ones, but no ships in the super-dreadnought class.

Great Values in SUMMER SHIRTS

Soft summer shirts, best qualities, \$1.50 and \$2 values now priced at \$1.10; great values.

DJILBY

White Nickel Soap

the purest soap made. No better for laundry use. Contains no rosin.

Shavings, big package, 10c. Cakes, 5c each or box of 100, \$4. "We know it's pure because we make it."

If your grocer does not handle it come to us.

Janesville Hide & Leather Co.

(The Leather Store)
222 West Milwaukee Street.

SHIRTS With Collars Attached

Finest materials. Assortment of sizes now broken.

\$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 all at

\$1.00

See Window.

FORD

Pennants

Pennants for den decoration or automobile tourist; full felt, large size, 12x30 inch, Janesville Pennants with felt letters, well made, equal to any 25c pennant made, special at each 10c

Doll Cabs

Cabs for baby's dolly; steel frames, collapsible, 50c and 85c. The 1.25 ones are rubber tired. See them in window.

Hinterschied's

TWO STORES
221-23 W. Milw. St.

The Children's Store

Ask any child what store they they want to visit and they will invariably say: "Nichols", because we have what they want.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, pictures and rhymes, each 10c

DOLL BUGGIES, all styles, with and without tops, well made, durable, neat 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Nichols Store

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE APOLLO.
An intensely thrilling story of political gang rule in New York City is graphically told in the four reels of motion pictures being shown at the Apollo today only. When these pictures were at Joe Webber's theatre in New York they were praised by all critics.

Next Sunday the first episode of the serial photo play "Perils of Pauline" will be presented. Pearl White and a strong cast of Pathe players guarantee strong acting.

SUPPLIES ARE RECEIVED AT POSTOFFICE THIS MORNING

The annual shipment of supplies for the local postoffice reached here this morning from Washington. The consignment includes two carriers to be used in handling parcels post.

Property changes hands daily because it has been advertised in the real estate column of Gazette and Ad.

WONDERFUL CONCERT BY BEST MUSICIANS

BROOKS' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
INSPIRES AND CAPTIVATES
CHAUTAUQUA AUDIENCE.

GREAT TONE PICTURES

Program of Unusual Power and Excellence by Talented Artists Wins Enthusiastic Approval.

THURSDAY LAST DAY OF THE CHAUTAUQUA

2:30—Popular Concert by the Imperial English Bell Ringers.
3:15—Address, "Evolution of the Boy," Hon. J. K. Coddling.
7:30—Grand Musical Entertainment, Imperial Bell Ringers.
8:15—Lecture, "Shall We Punish or Reform Criminals?" Hon. J. K. Coddling.

Music in its finest sense with all its power, charm, delight and enchantment was dispensed at the grand concert by the Brooks' Symphony orchestra for last evening's program at the local Lincoln chautauqua. The large tent



Fahlen-Breach Concert Company
Gives Recital Tonight.

was well filled and throughout the evening the audience was held breathless with respect and admiration for the wonderful demonstration of artistic talent.

Too much cannot be said regarding the ability of Ellis Brooks, and the sixteen artists that composed the organization. It would be impossible to describe in language the superb shading of tones from the sweet and low measures to the high and rolling notes that arrested the entire attention of every lover of good and worthy music. Every person in Brooks' orchestra was a master at his respective instrument and performed with perfect touch and wonderful expression throughout the program from the opening number to the finale.

Probably the selection most appreciated by the audience was the presentation of the "Hunting Scene," the closing piece in which the imagination of the hearers was not taxed to see a perfect picture of the chase. In the opening one could almost see, so vivid was the presentation, the gliding of the hunters; there was the blowing of the bugle; the snoring of the fox from its concealed haunt—the dogs in hot chase after the fleeing animal baying in their own music—the gathering of the hunters in pursuit over the hedges, fences, fields—the mad gallop of the horsemen as the hounds "gathered" on the fox—the cracking of the whips in urging the horses to the faster pace to be in on the "closing scene," and finally the happy return from a successful hunt. The power to portray this exciting scene by music seems impossible but Brooks' orchestra fairly made the audience live and act in these scenes.

The second best selection was the ever popular "Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore," by Verdi, for even during the playing of this master piece the audience were forced to applaud and at the conclusion the orchestra was rewarded by a heart felt ovation. The tent was darkened and flashes of fire in the rear of the stage made the scene appear most realistic. The "March of Nations" also greatly pleased for the melody of national airs and patriotic tunes was vigorously and stirring. The "Humming Bird" was also exceptionally good.

Mr. Damrosch in responding to an encore gave "Annie Laurie."

Between the intermission Dr. E. L. Eaton gave an address which released the minds of the audience from a state of extreme respect to one of humor and laughter. With pointed remarks Dr. Eaton outlined the history of the chautauqua, its purposes, foundations, struggle and success. The universe is one of natural equation, declared the speaker where people cannot get something for nothing. The supreme errand of the chautauqua system said Dr. Eaton was to inspire people to study and the work born of the chautauqua was equipment and genius to make leaders of men and women. Several interesting readings were given.

Attorney Otto Gendrich and Har. Parison spoke on the new method of distributing tickets to insure chautauqua services next year. The system will be for the selling of tickets in individual families and it was reported that good state insurance is gained to insure a success in securing the Lincoln system for the coming year.

The full program given by Brooks' orchestra was as follows: People to study and the work born of the chautauqua was equipment and genius to make leaders of men and women. Several interesting readings were given.

Heart of Rome—Ellis Brooks.
Spark Duet—Smith and Bowman.
After Vester—Neil Morel.
Crazy Bone Tag—C. J. Johnson.
Soprano solo—W. J. Bendrix.
High Jinks—Rudolf Trins.
Echoes of Sewill—Neil Morel.
Hunting Scene—Bucalosse.
The Fahlen-Breach concert company gave the musical and entertainment numbers at the session this afternoon and will also give a recital this evening. Today's lecturer, Col. G. A. Gearhart, of Buffalo, N. Y., is a man of great ideas with a knack of knowing how to express them.

DRIVER IS KILLED WHEN COAL WAGON TIPS IN RUNAWAY

Former Janesville Man Meets Death
In Runaway Accident Near Fulton Home Last Evening.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Edgerton, Aug. 5.—Thomas Moore, age forty-eight years, was instantly killed shortly before eight o'clock last evening when a pair of runaway colts tipped a wagon load of coal into the ditch, throwing Moore beneath the wagon and coal, crushing his life out. The accident happened within twenty rods of Moore's home, the town of Fulton, on the Evansville road.

Moore was returning from Edgerton driving a pair of colts, and when almost home the animals took fright at something in the road and started to run. The wagon slid into a ditch during the mad race and tipped over the embankment. Moore was thrown directly in the path of the heavy wagon and coal which fell full force upon him. The victim of the accident leaves a wife and six children.

Moore is well known in Janesville, having been in business there at one time and having resided there with his family a number of years. Funeral services will be held Friday from home, which is about five miles from Edgerton, and at nine o'clock from St. Joseph's church. Father Harlin will officiate.

WEEKLY CONCERT IS SCHEDULED TONIGHT

Moore Band Will Entertain With Eight Numbers at Corn Exchange Square

This evening's concert at the Corn Exchange Square will hold their regular weekly band concert tonight at the Corn Exchange Square. They offer eight numbers, all of them good. The program follows:

- 1—March, "Riders of the King."
- 2—Overture, "Encore—Kiefer."
- 3—Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm—Caddigan.
- 4—Waltz, "Remembrance—Joyce."
- 5—Meet Me in Blossom Time—Shannon.
- 6—Medley, "Popular Song—Mackie."
- 7—All Aboard for Dixie—Gumble.
- 8—Salute to Washington—Cox.

Finale—Star Spangled Banner.

SIXTY DAYS GIVEN OLD "RESIDENT" HERE

Vagrant in Milwaukee Court "Old Janesville Citizen" Thinks Washington Is Mayor Here.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Milwaukee, August 5.—Patrolman Paul Rhode arrested Wm. H. Smith and he told the judge the prisoner was a vagrant.

"Land sakes what based calumny!" cried Smith indignantly snapping the railing of the witness stand in anger. "I am an old resident of Janesville, Wis., your honor."

"Then you must know everybody in Janesville?"

"Yes, betcher, judge, I know every man in town."

"What is the Mayor's name?"

Smith scratched his head and puzzled. He hemmed and hawed and stammered in confusion.

"I've got it on the end of my tongue can't just think of it," he said.

"Don't you know that his name is George Washington?" demanded S. R. Simons, assistant district attorney.

Smith looked relieved.

"Why, sure that's his name," he declared.

"Funny I should forget it when we were such close friends for twenty years."

Smith must serve sixty days in the house of correction.

STRICT REGULATIONS FOR FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION SIGNED

New Regulations Govern Slaughtering of Food Animals Will Be Effective November First.

The new meat inspection regulations governing the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the preparation of meat for food products in inspection establishments, were signed by the secretary of agriculture July 15, 1914.

All the regulations become effective November 1, 1914, except those governing imported meats, which go into effect January 1, 1915.

The department of agriculture is limited by law to jurisdiction over the slaughtering and inspection of establishments which sell their products in interstate or foreign commerce. These establishments slaughter 60 per cent of the meat used in the United States. The slaughtering and packing establishments which sell their product wholly within the state in which the animals are slaughtered are beyond the jurisdiction of the department.

The new regulations, which occupy 87 printed pages, codify the many amendments and rulings made since the adoption of the old regulations on the 1907 act. The new regulations require a number of features suggested by eight years' experience in meat inspection and conforming with recent scientific discoveries.

The new regulations, made as the result of the development of veterinary science and practical experience in meat inspection, are as follows:

Diseased Animals.
The new regulations provide that inspectors shall make a rigid ante-mortem inspection, and if they find clear evidence in the live animal of disease which might be transmitted to man, they shall condemn the animal and prevent its entry for slaughter into the food-preparing departments of the establishment. The animal so condemned shall be kept in a separate place and put at once into the denaturing tank to be turned into fertilizer or other nonedible products. This rule is more strict than the ante-mortem inspection prescribed in the old regulations.

Heretofore, animals showing some evidence of disease on ante-mortem inspection were slaughtered on the same killing plant as healthy animals, and were not finally condemned until they were subjected to post-mortem examination.

Under the new rules, where the ante-mortem inspector suspects a live animal of having a disease which might render it unfit for food, but is not certain of this condition he will, as in the past, mark the animal with a "U" and the inspector will make its carcass subject to special post-mortem examination. The ante-mortem inspector is also authorized to detain animals which show signs of disease and taking of temperature in cases where that seems desirable in reaching a decision.

All animals at the time of slaughter, even though no symptoms of disease are visible on ante-mortem examination, are subject to careful post-mortem examination before the meat can be marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and allowed to leave the establishment.

Withdrawal of inspection. The regulations prescribe that any inspected establishment which violates any regulation may suffer the penalty of having all inspection withdrawn. This would mean that such establishments could not ship any meat in interstate commerce until the establishment had been brought up to the department's authority to compel establishments to observe sanitary conditions.

Packers' Permits.
In view of the present shortage and high prices of meat, and the fact that every pound of meat that is condemned necessarily adds to the cost of producing meat, the new regulations provide measures whereby the packers can sterilize and cook thoroughly certain classes of meat and sell it in cans or sealed containers labeled plainly "Second-class Sterilized."

This sterilized cooked meat which the packers are to be permitted to sell as "second-class, sterilized" is the meat portion of animals the fat of which the old regulations permitted the packers to make into edible lard and tallow. The process of rendering served to sterilize the meat and make it entirely hygienic. The new plan extends the same principle so as to utilize the lean portions of this meat which heretofore packers have not been allowed to sell for food.

This action follows scientific investigations made by specialists of the department, and by independent veterinarians and physiologists, which have shown that large quantities of meat which are perfectly good food when thoroughly cooked have been condemned because of the presence of strictly localized cysts or lesions in animals. This new type which the German and Austrian Governments have long permitted their packers to sterilize by cooking and sell at shops in a cooked condition.

This meat which, cooked, finds ready sale at a lower price than raw meat in Germany and Austria, consists of portions of the flesh of animals which have localized cysts or lesions which make the immediately affected muscle or tissue unsuitable for food, but which do not affect the remaining flesh of the animal or render it unwholesome. Portions (usually organs or glands) containing cysts or lesions are cut away and condemned. These cysts and lesions do not come from any of the highly dangerous diseases, for any indications of which the regulations require the condemnation of the whole carcass.

Under both the old and the new regulations in cases where the diseased condition is trivial and strictly localized, the unaffected portions of the carcass, which are free from any suspicion of disease, are passed for food and allowed to be sold in the raw state.

On the other hand, all carcasses and all parts diseased, to an extent rendering them unfit for food are condemned. These carcasses, however, are not to be destroyed, but are to be rendered into a safe and useful form. The class of meat which may be sterilized under the new regulations. This consists of parts of carcasses believed to be entirely healthy, but which come from carcasses affected to some extent by cysts or lesions that would allow the passing of these parts for food in the raw state, because these parts may contain a chance cyst, which, if eaten raw, might lead to tapeworm or other diseases. These accidental cysts or lesions, even if present, are rendered entirely harmless by thorough sterilization in cooking.

While the packers of Germany and Austria for many years have widely availed themselves of this method of saving, by cooking, a huge waste of meat, it is not known how far the American packers will care to follow the practice. It is believed, however, that if it is undertaken it will make available a large quantity of cooked meat which is now wasted.

Other Inspections.
The provisions relating to the post-mortem inspection of carcasses have been made clearer and more explicit so as to make the rules under which the inspectors pass or condemn carcasses or portions of them exact and

in accordance with the latest scientific knowledge. The regulations governing the carcasses of hogs suspected of hog cholera have been made much more stringent.

Safeguarding Inspection.
The rules and regulations governing the disposal of condemned meat and the use and integrity of the federal marks have been redrafted to meet fully all conditions which have developed during the past six years. As a result, it is made certain that the mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed" can appear only on meat that has passed a rigid ante-mortem inspection at the hands of skilled veterinarians.

Raw Pork Prohibited.
On account of the danger from trichinae in pork and the lack of any known method of inspection which affords an absolute safeguard, the regulations prescribe that no muscle tissue of pork shall be allowed as an ingredient of any article such as summer sausage, or similar foods which customarily are eaten without cooking. To be included in articles which may be eaten without home cooking, the pork must have been subjected to a temperature sufficient to destroy all live trichinae, or subjected to some other approved treatment which may hereafter be discovered.

Sanitary Regulations.
The regulations governing the sanitary condition of packing establishments, the cleanliness of employees, and the care of utensils and instruments have been redrafted into a series of definite rules. This, it is believed, makes compliance with the rules easier on the part of the packers and makes detection of violations simpler for the inspectors.

These rules are very explicit as to the provision of washing and toilet facilities for the help, as to the cleanliness of the hands of those handling the meat. The rules also explicitly prohibit the passing of meat which has been in contact with floors or become contaminated by contact with condemned meat or knives used in butchering diseased meat.

Imported Meat.
The regulations regarding imported meats are redrafted so as to be more comprehensive and complete. Each foreign country from which meat is being shipped to the United States will be supplied with copies as will United States consuls, so that a strict compliance with them may be had.

HOG PRICES HAVE A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Trade Continues Dull on Chicago Market With Average Sales Around Eight Dollar Mark.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Trade on the hog market continued dull today, although a slight advance was noted yesterday's average. Bulk of sales ranged near the eight dollar mark. Sheep were in demand at better prices, but the demand was slow.

Quotations follow:

Cattle—Receipts 12,500; market slow and steady; beefs 7.10@8.90; Texas steers 6.40@8.75; stockers and feeders 5.50@7.50; cows and heifers 3.50@9.10; calves 7.50@11.00.
Hogs—Receipts 13,000; market dull and 5c higher; light 8.25@9.85; mixed 7.75@8.40; heavy 7.55@8.40; rough 7.50@7.75; pigs 7.00@8.50; bulk of sales 7.90@8.40.
Sheep—Receipts 10,000; market steady, 10c higher; native 5.15@5.90; lambs, native 6.00@8.15.
Butter—Unchanged.
Eggs—Higher. Receipts 13,380 cases; cases at mark, cases included 15¢20¢; ordinary flats 19¢19½¢; prime flats 20¢20½¢.
Potatoes—Unchanged. Receipts 75 cars; Jersey cobblers 88¢92¢; Michigan home grown 76¢80¢; Va. barrels 2.40@2.50.

Poultry—Alive: Higher; tows 1¢; springs 1¢18¢.

Wheat—Sept: Opening 87½¢; high 90½¢; low 88½¢; closing 90½¢; Dec: Opening 92¢; high 94¢; low 91½¢; closing 93½¢.

Corn—Sept: Opening 70½¢; high 72½¢; low 70¢; closing 66½¢; Dec: Opening 65½¢; high 68½¢; low 64½¢; closing 66½¢.

Oats—Sept: Opening 35½¢; high 38½¢; low 35½¢; closing 37½¢; Dec: Opening 38½¢; high 41¢; low 38½¢; closing 40½¢.

Rye—47¢88¢.

Barley—46¢67¢.

JANESVILLE WHOLESALE MARKET.

Straw, Corn, Oats: Straw, \$4.00@4.75; corn, \$1.12@1.15; oats, small demand; old oats, 35¢; new oats, 32¢@35¢; barley, 30¢@35¢ per 100 lbs.; ear corn, 118¢@119¢.

Poultry: Dressed hens, 14¢; dressed young springers, 25¢; geese, live, 11¢; dressed, 11¢; turkeys, dressed, 20¢; alive, 16¢@17¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢.

Steers and Cows: \$4.50@4.80, average, \$7.50.

Cattle: \$8.00@9.00.

Hogs: \$7.00@7.75.

Sheep: \$5; lambs, \$7.50@8.50.

Feed: (Retail) Oil meal, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; bran, \$1.30; standard middlings, \$1.35; flour middlings, \$1.40@1.50.

CUT GLASS

Our line which represents one of the leading factories gives you a choice of the latest shapes and the newest cuttings. It sparkles like diamonds and its richness rivals the radiance of gold.

GEORGE C. OLIN

As I carry a very large stock of lenses of all sizes, focus and combinations, I am in a position to replace practically any kind of breakage on very short notice. Frames and mountings repaired, quick service. Children's eyes and difficult cases a specialty.

JOSEPH H. SCHOLLER OPTOMETRIST.
Office Badger Drug Co.

SUMMER JEWELRY NOVELTIES

G. E. FATZINGER, The little store around the corner, next to the P. O.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 90c per bu; new, 25¢ peck. New cabbage, 4c lb; carrots, 5c bunch; beets, 5c bunch; best greens, 5c bunch; Texas onions, 7c lb; peppers, best quality, 5c each; French endive, 35c lb; pieplant, 5c per bunch; fresh tomatoes, 5c lb; radishes, 5c bunch; leaf lettuce, 5c per bunch; green onions, two bunches, 5c; muskmelons, green peas, 8c lb; muskmelons, 5c @8c each; peaches, 20c basket; 50¢80¢ each; peaches, 20c basket; watermelons, 30¢@35¢; choice blueberries, 18c box; sweet seedless grapes, 20c lb; Malaga grapes, 15c lb. Pure Lard: 15¢@16¢ lb; lard compound, 15c lb.

Honey—15¢@20¢ lb.

Nuts—English walnuts, 25c lb; black walnuts, 5c lb; hickory nuts, 5c @6c lb; Brazil nuts, 25¢@25c lb; almonds, 10¢@15¢; almonds, 25c lb; filberts, 15¢@25c lb.

Butter—Creamery, 33¢@30¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢.

Eggs—18¢@22¢ doz.

Cheese—20¢@25c lb.

Oleomargarine—18¢@22c lb.

Fruit—Oranges, 25¢@40c doz; bananas, 15¢@25c doz or 5c bunch; pineapples, 18¢@20c apiece; red plums, 15c doz; blue plums, 15c doz; pears, 30c dozen, eating apples, 4c@7c lb; lemons, 25¢@40c dozen; peaches, 30c dozen; muskmelons, 10c each; blackberries, 15c quart; Duchesse apples, 7c lb; green corn, 15c dozen; basket muskmelons, 90c.

What's become of the old fashioned feller who wuz willin' to begin at the bottom? Tilford Moots says he never gambled in his life, 'cept he raised two boys.

"Everybody's doing it" Doing what? Realizing the want ads.

Edw. Dobson **O. W. Lofthus**

Coming To the Janesville Fair?

Of course you are—a positive benefit to you from every point of view. Maybe a reunion of your family. Then, while together, why not call and arrange for the monument, which mayhap is a duty you have neglected.

Our monuments are fully warranted and the prices as low as first class goods can be produced.

Janesville Monument Co.

Opposite Postoffice.

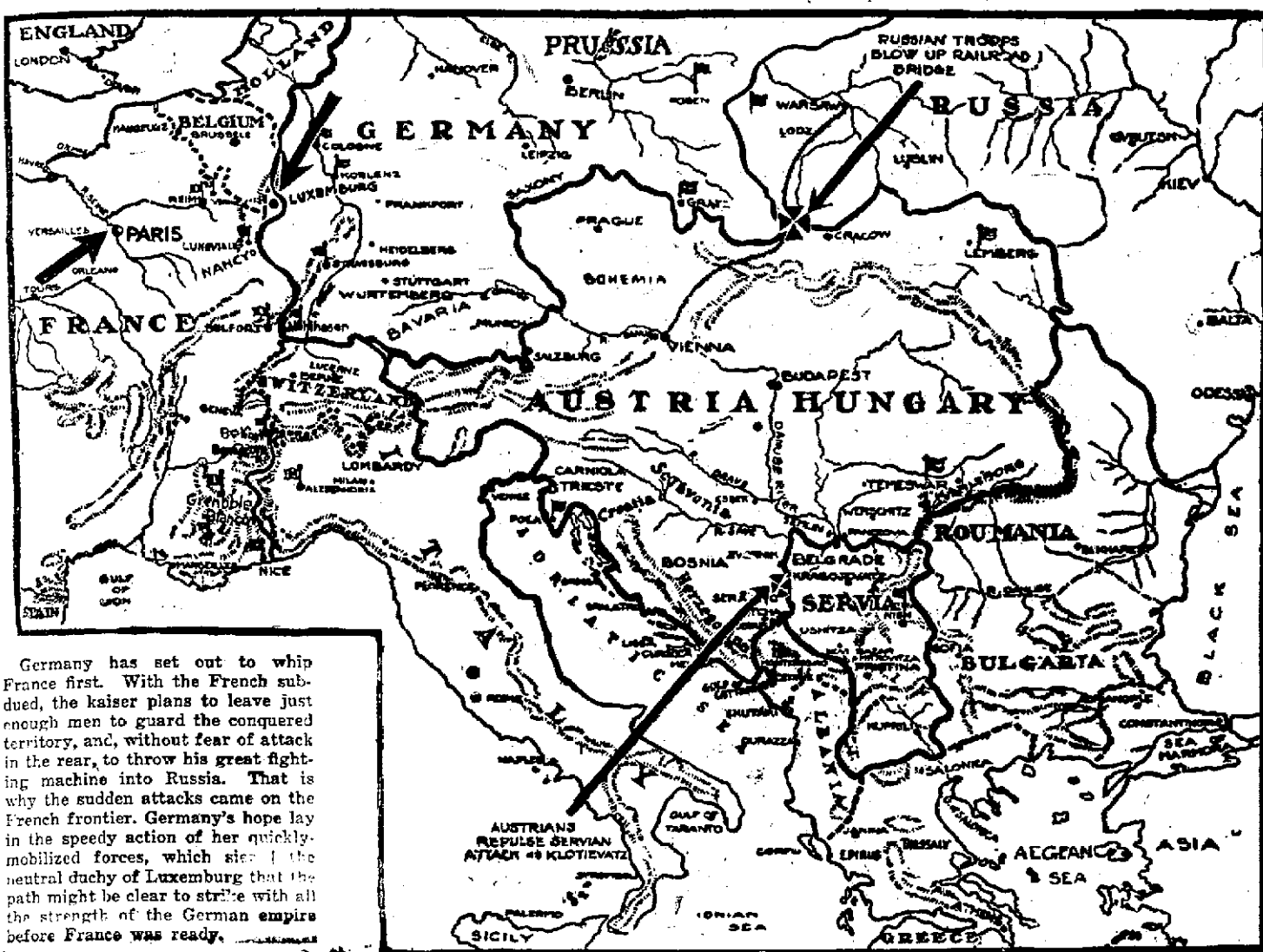
FALSE REPORTS

Have been circulated that I have moved from Janesville. I have had no such intention. My business in the past 18 months has been increasing daily. I have made hundreds of friends for Chiropractic in Rock and adjoining counties who can testify to the merits of my work. I am a graduate of the Universal Chiropractic College of Davenport, Iowa, and am a Chiropractor who thoroughly understands the application of Chiropractic principles for the removal of the cause of acute and chronic diseases. If you are ailing come to me today and have your SPINE EXAMINED FREE.

F. W. MILLER Chiropractor

400-410 Jackson Bldg.
Lady Assistant.
Phone 179 Black.
German, French and English spoken.
Hours: 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 P. M. to 8 P. M.

HERE'S WAR MAP FOR EASY CHECKING OF THE MOVES OF EUROPE'S ARMIES.



Germany has set out to whip France first. With the French subdued, the kaiser plans to leave just enough men to guard the conquered territory, and, without fear of attack in the rear, to throw his great fighting machine into Russia. That is why the sudden attacks came on the French frontier. Germany's hope lay in the speedy action of her quickly-mobilized forces, which she felt the neutral duchy of Luxembourg that the path might be clear to strike with all the strength of the German empire before France was ready.

NAVAL REVIEW MAY BE PREVENTED BY EUROPEAN TROUBLE

Government's Program for International Assemblage of Warships for Trip Through Canal Presented.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, August 5.—As the result of a conference between the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, a tentative program has been prepared for the assembly in Hampton Roads and dispatch to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal of the great international fleet of Congress to participate in the celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal and the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Copies of this program have just been completed and dispatched to the various powers for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited.

Subject to changes because of the European trouble, this is the official program:

February 10, 15, 1915—Foreign ships, rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

February 20—Foreign naval representatives to be received by the President in Washington.

February 22—The President will proceed to Hampton Roads and there review the combined fleet, after which the fleet will proceed to the isthmus of Panama.

February 25—The President, on a battleship, will depart for the Panama Canal.

March 10—The President arrives at Colon.

March 12—The President and fleet pass through the canal.

March 13—Ceremonies at Balboa, or Panama.

March 13—The President sails for San Francisco on a battleship.

March 14—The fleet leaves Balboa, proceeding to San Francisco.

March 23—The President arrives at San Francisco.

The original invitations to the maritime powers to send vessels to participate in these great events, and the opening of the Panama Canal and the San Francisco exposition—were sent in September last. So far, favorable responses have been received from twelve countries, namely: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Spain. It is certain that this does not by any means represent the total number of naval participants for it is expected that other governments are simply awaiting the further development of plans of these celebrations to signify their intention to participate.

Each decision will be hastened by another circular note which the State Department has just dispatched to American embassies and legations abroad. This circular asks for a reply to three questions: First, the number of ships which the country will send; second, their size; and third, their steaming radius. Much depends upon the answers to these questions. Regarding the first, it is expected that the greater naval powers will be more numerous than the smaller states. Italy already has announced an intention to send a complete squadron of three fine battleships and it may be that this offer will mark the proportion of representation of the other navies. The speed of the long cruise from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate will be severe, so much so that it is not to be expected that the great voyage any of the little gunboats which form the only strength of some of the small states.

A second question relating to the size of the vessels is important in determining the possibility of passing through the locks of the Panama Canal and thereby saving valuable time. At

so it will assist the naval commander of the international fleet in arranging his itinerary by informing him of the probability of the units to meet heavy weather conditions.

No less important is the third question relating to the coal endurance of the vessels; the Navy Department must be advised of the maximum distance which each ship can make with full bunkers of coal in order to plan for fresh supplies at the proper point. It is believed that if the navies represented comprise only modern large-sized ships, it will be possible to make the run of 1,900 miles from Hampton Roads to Colon without stop. In the canal fresh supplies of coal will be taken but even then it may impose a severe strain upon the small vessels to make the run from Balboa to San Francisco, 2,189 miles, and some of them may be obliged to put in for coal at Pichilique, the American coaling station in Lower California, or to take fuel from colliers in Magdalena Bay on the west coast of Mexico.

The naval vessels of even the larger European powers are very deficient, according to American standards, in this matter of coal endurance, principally because they are designed for home defense and short cruises.

Because floating ice in Chesapeake Bay some times makes it impossible for days at a time to take on coal and other supplies, and in order to guard against delay in the execution of the short and crowded program, the foreign naval vessels have been requested to assemble several days at least in advance of the date of February 10 mentioned in the memorandum. Their commanding officers with their staffs will be the guests of the United States government as will be the special naval representatives invited to attend. The presence of the latter will relieve the diplomatic body in Washington from the obligation to be present at Hampton Roads, which is fortunate in view of the fact that they are expected to attend the opening ceremonies of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, now fixed for February 20 without possibility of postponement. The foreign naval contingent will be brought to Washington on a passenger steamer specially chartered for the purpose and their stay in the national capital will necessarily be very short as they must be in Hampton Roads again on the anniversary of Washington's birthday when President Wilson will review the fleet as it passes through the Chesapeake capes bound for Colon. The day after Congress adjourns the President will follow the fleet on one of the great dreadnaughts now under construction and expected to be complete about that time.

It is planned to divide the international fleet into four sections for the passage through the Panama Canal and as at least one of the average sized warships can be accommodated in the thousand foot locks at one time, the entire fleet could be locked through in about two days. The features of the parade through the canal will be the old battleship Oregon on the bridge of which will stand Admiral Clark who commanded the ship in her famous run around South America during the Spanish-American war, also Secretary Daniels and many other notables and the tiny launch Louise, one of the first boats to be employed by the French canal builders and which has been by act of Congress made a gift to the French government to commemorate the completion of the canal.

Very soon the officials here will take up the arrangement of a program for the exercises which are to take place at Balboa to commemorate the formal opening of the waterway but so far no attempt has been made to outline them beyond the delivery of an appropriate address by President Wilson.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. GERMANY—Has an army of 4,350,000. Number of warships, 242. Commander in chief, Emperor William II.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Has an army of 3,200,000. Number of warships, 68. Commander in chief, Emperor Francis Joseph.

ITALY—Still neutral, but troops mobilized. Has an army of 3,433,150. Number of warships, 11. Commander in chief, King Victor Emmanuel III.

TURKEY—Still neutral, but mobilizing troops. Is dominated by Germany and is likely to be drawn into conflict to protect Constantinople from the Russians. Has an army of 725,000.

RUSSIA—Has an army of 1,200,000. Number of warships, 140.

ENGLAND—18 dreadnaughts, 40 battleships, 9 battle cruisers, 34 armored cruisers, 72 cruisers, 143 destroyers, 49 torpedo boats, 72 submarines.

GERMANY—13 dreadnaughts, 20 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 9 armored cruisers, 40 cruisers, 130 destroyers, 24 submarines, 2 coast defense vessels.

FRANCE—2 dreadnaughts, 13 battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 10 cruisers, 81 destroyers, 130 torpedo boats, 75 submarines, 1 coast defense vessel.

JAPAN—2 dreadnaughts, 13 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 13 armored cruisers, 14 cruisers, 64 destroyers, 28 torpedo boats, 13 submarines, 2 coast defense vessels.

RUSSIA—8 battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 9 armored cruisers, 93 destroyers, 14 torpedo boats, 30 submarines.

ITALY—2 dreadnaughts, 8 battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 7 cruisers, 28 destroyers, 68 torpedo boats, 19 submarines.

AUSTRIA—2 dreadnaughts, 6 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 5 cruisers, 15 destroyers, 38 torpedo boats, 6 submarines, 5 coast defense vessels.

HOLLAND—Probably will be drawn into conflict as ally of triple entente because of invasion of territory by Germany. Has an army of 160,000.

JAPAN—Still neutral, but probably will be drawn into war if Germany attacks English possessions in the far east. Has an army of 1,200,000. Number of warships, 140.

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USE GOOD ENGLISH

Use Good English, And You Will Respect Yourself More.

(This is Lesson VII in a series of short, simple lessons in English, by C. R. Rounds, Inspector of English, Wisconsin State Normal Schools.)

SIT LIE RISE

Sit, lie, and rise are three verbs that cause a great deal of trouble. They are what we call complete verbs; that is, they do not take effect upon any object. They indicate complete action in themselves. Notice these forms; they are CORRECT: Sit down. Don't sit there. Lie down, Rover. Don't lie abed, John. Did you lie awake last night? The cows lie down there every night. Rise up, O Israel! Will the audience please rise?

Now let us note the past tense forms of these verbs:

SAT LAY ROSE

In these sentences they are used correctly: He sat there an hour. The dog lay there all night. He rose from his bed and walked. Notice carefully: Lay is the past tense of lie. It must not be used in the present tense in the place of lie. You must not say, for instance, Lay down, Rover. This is wrong. You need a verb in the present tense, and the right form is lie. If you were speaking of what Rover did, you should say He lay down. Fix this rule firmly in your mind: Lay, meaning to rest, or recline, must be used only in the past tense. Thus: The clothes lay there all last night. The boys lay on the damp ground and took cold.

The past tense of sit is not set, but SAT. Never say He set there. If you allow yourself to use such expressions, you simply mark yourself at once as being either careless or ignorant. You may not be at all to blame, for you may not have had the opportunity to go to school; and, sad to say, even if you did go to school your teachers may not have corrected you. But don't give up. Make up your mind that you will drive these errors out of your speech. Learn to say: He sat there. He sat still. They sat in the station waiting for us. Likewise: He rose to his full height. The mountains rose in all their glory.

We shall have another lesson on these verbs; but for the present, say these forms over until they become a habit with you: HE SAT STILL, HE LAY THERE, HE ROSE TO HIS FULL HEIGHT.

(Copyright, 1914, by C. R. Rounds.)

Limited Temperance

The first temperance society was formed in New England and its pledge read: "We, the undersigned, believing in the evil effect of strong drink, do hereby pledge ourselves on our sacred honor that we will not get drunk more than four times a year—Muster day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Mine Rescuers' Telephone

A telephone designed for the use of mine rescuers whose heads are covered with helmets while at work is operated by throat vibrations, the transmitter being held at the throat.

SIR EDWARD GREY LEADS WORLD IN EFFORT TO HALT GREAT CONFLICT



Sir Edward Grey.

Returning post-haste from the country on receipt of reports that Austria had invaded Serbia territory and that Serb troops had fired on Austrian soldiers on the Danube, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, immediately communicated with the British envoys in Europe in an effort to cut short the conflict by mediation.

TENTS

We have 50 odd tents, sizes 10x12 to 60x100, 24 sizes in all, suitable for Fairs or Chautauquas, rental according to size. Put up and taken down.

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A Story for all Thinking Men and Women



A Novelization of Eugene Walter's Famous Drama by Webster Denison

PRETTY, young wife wants fine clothes and a luxurious living; her husband cannot afford to give them to her honestly. He finally satisfies her desires at the cost of his honor and in the end he pays the price. You've seen this situation yourself many times probably.

A big, gripping, realistic story that handles the theme without gloves—a startling picture of the extent to which the lust for wealth—the get-rich-quick idea—spreads its poison through the whole structure of character.

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You'll Find It Well Worth Reading!

The Cowboys of the Sky Buck Up with Standard

When you're slinging rivets five hundred feet in the air, you get that old he-feeling that life is full of good stuff. There's pep and ginger in the game. "Cowboys of the sky" is what they call these keen, alert, structural iron men. And when they like to "buck up" a bit—well, they go for good, full-bodied, rich

STANDARD Long Cut Tobacco

Put STANDARD in a pipe and it goes right to the spot with the man who knows real tobacco. It gives you the limit of tobacco enjoyment.

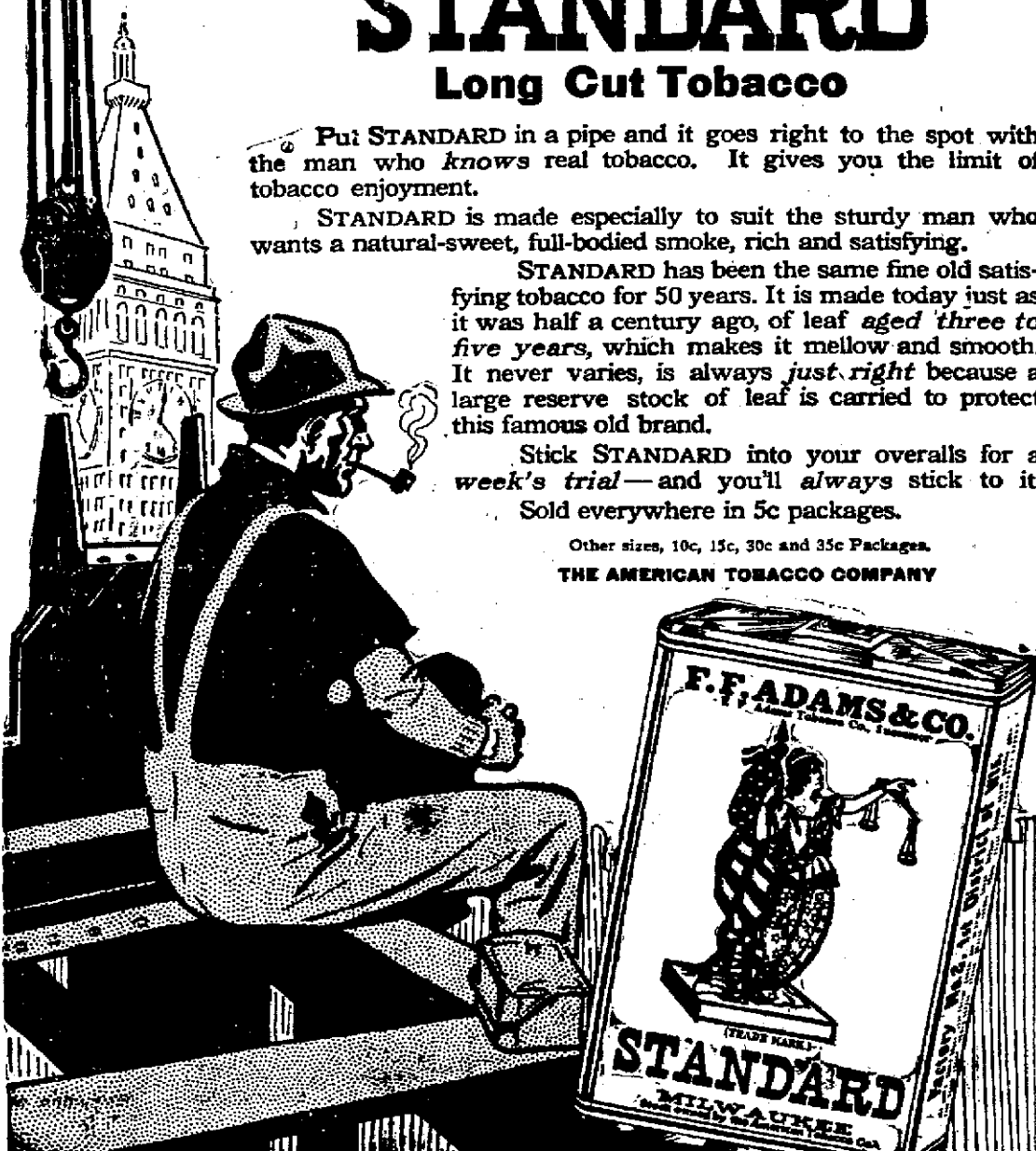
STANDARD is made especially to suit the sturdy man who wants a natural-sweet, full-bodied smoke, rich and satisfying.

STANDARD has been the same fine old satisfying tobacco for 50 years. It is made today just as it was half a century ago, of leaf aged three to five years, which makes it mellow and smooth. It never varies, is always just right because a large reserve stock of leaf is carried to protect this famous old brand.

Stick STANDARD into your overalls for a week's trial—and you'll always stick to it. Sold everywhere in 5c packages.

Other sizes, 10c, 15c, 30c and 35c Packages.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



The Janesville Gazette

New Bldg. 200-201 E. Milwaukee St.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JANESVILLE, WIS., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUSINESS OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

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already in the field fighting tooth and nail the Austrian. It may be days, it may be weeks before a decisive battle is fought, but the loss of life, the want and suffering of the countries involved cannot be estimated in mere figures. They are inadequate to estimate the results of this senseless war brought about by the arrogance and pride of emperors and jealousy of the royal houses of Europe. There was no more need for the war than there is at present for a roof on the peace palace at the Hague at the present time. But war has come and England has gone into the struggle, but only after carefully weighing all sides of the question. However, once involved there will be no hesitations and their part will be that of men determined to fight for the right.

WAR AND CREDIT.

The Wall Street Journal lately explains the question of "War and Credit" in the following editorial:

"Experience of the past two weeks proves that the existing mechanism of finance is too delicate and complicated to stand the strain of a world-wide war without serious disturbance. Principles which could be safely applied in time of peace have been given way to more vital considerations under the threat of war. Inevitably, the rate of discount, the pet doll of the classical economist, cannot influence seriously men who feel that they must have actual money at all hazards. 'Gold points' cease to have meaning when physical difficulties to safe transport break down the usual machinery of exchange."

"This condition in Mexico, which has prevailed for many months past, was attributed to some quarters to the defect of gold exchange standard, but it being repeated in exaggerated form between countries whose bank vaults are bursting with gold. Even the public market for securities afforded by the Stock Exchange has broken down under the staggering load of an almost entire continent, frantic to convert into ready money in a few days titles to fixed capital accumulated during a generation."

"In time of peace, co-operation upon a great scale has enabled England to lead to America, France to lead to England, and even Russia to lead to the great gold stores of the world, the industrial and financial interests of each people were recognized to be the concern of all. If it had come about under such conditions that a great mass of securities had to be thrown over by some country in distress, a syndicate of international bankers could no doubt have been formed to carry the securities and relieve the market from the crash of falling values. Under conditions of universal war, however, banking co-operation becomes impossible. For French bankers to join a syndicate of which German bankers were members, or for the protection of securities any part of which were German, would be high treason with two countries at war."

"The elaborate plan outlined by Signor Luzzatti in 1907 for the international gold certificate, or the more recent project of Mr. Faithful Begg at the international conference of chambers of commerce at Paris for a special gold reserve at each financial capital, to be pooled in times of crisis, would be worse than futile at a time when gold on the high seas was liable to seizure and the mechanism of international finance had come to a standstill."

"Under such conditions, 'Save qui peut' becomes the rule of international as well as individual action. If there is to be any relief in time to come from these conditions, statesmen and economists must apply themselves to the formation of a new code of international law, which shall neutralize the great operations of the closely-knit relations of modern nations to continue, even when their paid mercenaries are fighting their battles in the field."

Now is the rare opportunity for the United States to obtain a merchant marine all of its own and also to develop a foreign trade that has hitherto been closed to Europe.

South America has been brought into touch with the American market as never before. While it is unfortunate that this must be accomplished by the misfortune of our European brothers, still it prepares the way for making the United States the greatest commercial nation in the world if attention is paid to it.

Wisconsin politics continue despite the European war and the bitter denunciations between factious candidates of both parties is bringing home to the voter the corruption of the present system of state administration with such clearness that it would be surprising if it did not bring about a political revolution in Badgerdom before the snow flies.

With the exception of Americans in German territory who can not get away owing to the Imperial orders, generally speaking the remainder of the tourists from this side of the water are practically safe. They will suffer serious inconvenience, but their personal safety is concerned little fear need be entertained.

Perhaps by this time President Wilson has stopped all diplomatic business to order a battleship to proceed to Constantinople at once and rescue the member of the Janesville Fire and Police commission who is marooned there. Let us hope that the dispatch sent the president by the local commission will receive the attention it deserves.

Now Villa has broken with Carranza again. He has announced himself and before long we will find the insurgents fighting among themselves and then what will watchful waiting Woodrow Wilson and his Dove of Peace William Jennings Chautauqua Bryan do about, the situation?

Test for Bunting.

The government test for bunting is six hours in salt water and then six hours exposure to the sun.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Cuts, Burns, Sores

Mr. E. S. Loper, Marilla, N. Y., writes: "I have never had a Cut, Burn, Wound or Sore it would not heal." Get a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve today. Keep handy at all times for Burns, Sores, Cuts, Wounds. Prevents Lockjaw. 25c., at your Druggist.

On The Spur of The Moment

Oh, what has become of the old-fashioned farmer

Who used to go out bright and early each morn.

Before he had breakfast, and work in the barnyard

Or plow six or seven large acres of corn?

No longer he drives in an ancient spring wagon

To town with tattered straw hat and blue jeans

He uses a touring car now on his travels

His wife has the choice of three fine limousines.

You see, things have changed since way back in the nineties;

'Tis years since the old man has followed the plow;

For he and his wife are just rolling in riches.

They take summer boarders at fancy rates now.

A Sad Accident.

Mr. Zebulum Hicks, the talented and versatile superintendent and hired man of Mr. Elias Handy's agricultural estate, had labored since sunrise the other day and when night came he was very weary. He had been hoeing in the cornfield until every bone in his body ached like lead.

When the setting of the sun he hastened to his boudoir under the apex of the roof of the ancestral castle of Mr. Handy, gleefully shaking off the shackles of toil, a pair of blue overalls, and leaped into bed. He did not create any ordinary mortal, do, but leaped over the footboard, having taken a running jump. Mr. Hicks was not conversant with the fact that Mrs. Handy, the cheerful and spick-and-span helpmate of the lord of the manor, had removed the vital portions of the bed, even unto the springs and slats, for the purpose of airing them, and had forgotten to replace them.

What Mr. Hicks thought was a regular spring, gave way under his weight, and when he leaped over the footboard, head first, he went clear through to the floor, shooting through the air like a meteor cast off by the planet Mars.

Mr. Hicks struck the floor with a thud which had been described as dull and sickening. He broke a collarbone and eight of the ten commandments, and the gentle hoe knows his friendly grasp no more. Mr. Hicks is recovering rapidly and will be out in a few days.

Moral: Look before you leap.

The Fat Man.

I'll never forget the season when, Unhappiest of portly men,

I started in with anti-fat. I took the stuff for quite a while,

Tried to reduce my shape to style, And gained twelve pounds, right off the bat.

I guess that I tried every kind That had been born of human mind.

I spent all of my hard-earned dough, I followed it with budding hope

And stuck right to the patent dope. But stouter still I seemed to grow.

I rolled and did the fancy stunts Lil' Russell used to write of once.

I took all kinds of exercise, And every time I went to weigh,

I found I'd gained nine pounds a day. But now, at last, I have got wise.

I do not seek to starve myself, The patent dope stays on the shelf;

No exercise is on my slate, Of course I violate all rules.

They teach in all the get-thin schools, But I'm not gaining weight.

According to Uncle Abner.

I never see a real man yet that used perfumery.

A fellow from a small town will always follow a band or a fire engine.

No exercise is on my slate, Of course I violate all rules.

They teach in all the get-thin schools, But I'm not gaining weight.

When a writer can't find anybody else to publish his stuff he generally starts a magazine and names it after himself.

Training The Child To Solve Problems

By M. V. O'Shea, Professor of Education, University of Wisconsin.

Here is a typical example of the way many parents "help" their children in their school work.

A boy ten years of age, engaged in writing a little essay which had been assigned as a home task, wished to use the word "ordinary." It seemed a little strange to him, and he had got into the habit of always asking for assistance whenever he came to anything new, either in spelling or in any other study. So he called out to his mother, "How do you spell ordinary?"

The mother spelled it for him, and he wrote it down as she dictated it. She did not ask him to make an effort to spell it himself. After she had spelled it, she did not require him to spell it after her. She made no test to see whether he had really learned the word or whether he had simply written it mechanically in order to get through with the special task he had set.

It is practically certain that he did not learn to spell it, because he was not in a learning frame of mind. He simply wanted to be helped out of his present difficulty, and he was utterly indifferent to a possible future need in regard to this same word.

In this respect, he was entirely natural. Nature does not make an untrained child anxious about future needs. If a child on his own initiative were constantly thinking of future needs and learning what would help him to meet these needs, he would cease to be a child. The difference between an untrained and undeveloped child, and one who is well trained and well developed, lies mainly in the present, and not in the future. The child who is well trained is conscious of future needs and plans to meet them, while the former is concerned only with the situations immediately before him. If he can get through with the present difficulty, he is satisfied; he does not consider the difficulty may arise again, and he had best be prepared to meet it. The chief work in education is to develop in the child the ability to think thoughtfully and foresight in children.

To return to the boy receiving help in spelling ordinary. The parents in that home always do the work for the child whenever he asks them to do so. He frequently brings home tasks from the school, as he should do, because the typical child cannot do all the work that he ought to do during school hours. When he comes home, he is tired, and he should have at least a half hour of work at home every evening, provided he does not acquire bad mental habits in doing it. Unfortunately this particular boy is fast acquiring mental habits which will handicap him heavily later on.

That is to say, he is not learning to help himself, at least so far as his work at home is concerned. His parents either do not want to take the time to make him self-helpful, or they do not know how to do it. Possibly they want to relieve him from the strain and stress of his school work, and many parents feel that they serve their children best when they bear their school burdens for them. But suppose when this mother was asked by her son for assistance in spelling ordinary, she had required him to spell each syllable which he could have done. In a quarter of a minute she could have had him to spell that word largely on his own initiative. If she had followed this method whenever the boy asked for her assistance in spelling, she could soon have trained him so that he would need to ask for assistance. When he came to a new word, he would break it up into syllables and he would thus be able to spell most, at any rate, of the words he would need to use. If the mother could make use of this method for several years, she would train him to be self-helpful. But when she simply does the work for him, she neither teaches him nor develops him in the way of solving his own problems.

The inference should not be drawn from what has been said that the parent should do nothing for his child. Occasionally one finds a parent who when a child asks for help in solving a problem will say, "Do it yourself." Often a child keeps working away at a problem which he cannot possibly solve because he has not been trained properly. To say to such a child, "Do it yourself" is often to discourage him, and to cause him to waste time. There is a middle course between doing nothing for the learner, and doing everything for him. This middle course is to cause him by appropriate questions to take the necessary steps to help himself. This is really what teaching means, whether it be in the home or in the school. Telling is not teaching, and refusing to give any assistance is not teaching. But to guide and stimulate the learner so that he can work his own way, through problems is teaching.

WASHINGTON BULL MOOSE MEET TO PLAN THEIR TICKET

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2.—To draw a clear line of demarcation between the Republican and Progressive parties, to prove that the Progressives intend to maintain a separate and distinct political organization, and to put a complete Bull Moose ticket in the field in every county in the state for the September primary election were the chief objects of the state Progressive convention which opened here today. Every county was represented by its full quota of delegates.

Sell your house or any other piece of real estate you may have through the want ad column—the cost is but a trifle.

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field in every county in

My Dental Policy

My Dental practice was founded on the idea of giving to every patient, rich or poor, a chance to have the best teeth preserved "At an expense within their reach."

High priced exclusiveness may be right, but my policy has won me the largest and best kind of a practice.

Moderate prices and the best of work.

DR. F. T. RICHARDS

PAINLESS DENTIST.
Office Over Rehberg's.

SUCCESS OF FAIR IS NOW AN ASSURED FACT

ENTRIES FOR SPEED DEPARTMENT SHOW SOME REMARKABLE HORSES ENTERED.

PROGRAM INTERESTING

Opens With Children's Day On Tuesday—Monroe Day, Jansville Day and Edgerton Day Follow.

Jansville's initial bow into the circle of fairs throughout the country on Tuesday next, August 11th, gives promise of being an event long to be remembered in this city. With everything in readiness for the coming week of exhibits and racing by the fastest horses in this section of the country, with free attractions of the best possible calibre, bands of Jansville, Edgerton and Monroe engaged to furnish the music and a daily program that is interesting to young and old. The work of the directors is almost completed.

Secretary Putnam announced this morning that the entry lists in the speed department far exceeded his expectations. Over a hundred and twenty-five of the finest horses training for the season's campaign are entered in the various events, and the best fields of starters that will be seen in Wisconsin this year.

Tuesday is the opening day and it has been designated as Children's Day. The fourteen years of age will be admitted free. The music band will furnish the music and there will be sports for Young America, starting at 1:30. The following is the program:

100 yard dash, boys under 12 years old, 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
100 yard dash, boys under 16 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 16 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 12 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 10 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 8 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 6 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 4 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 2 years old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.
1/2 mile bicycle race, boys under 1 year old, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c.

Wednesday is Monroe Day. The day's program is as follows:

10 O'clock A. M. Judging horses, sheep, cattle and swine.
12:30 O'clock P. M. Hon. E. L. Phillips and Judge Levi Bancroft will discuss the political situation from the conservative republican point of view.

2 O'clock.
2:18 Pace.
2:18 Trot.
Thursday is Jansville Day and it is expected all the stores in the city will close for this day. The Bower City band furnishes the music. The following is the program:

10 O'clock A. M. Judging harness horses, class in front of the grand stand.
12:30 O'clock P. M. Speakers of the day: Judge Karel and Judge Kearney, democratic candidates for governor and senator.
2:24 Trot.
2:29 Trot.
2:25 Pace.
Friday is Edgerton day with the Edgerton band in attendance. The following is the program:

12:30 O'clock P. M. Prize parade of all prize winning stock on the track.
Speaking by J. C. Clancy and T. C. Richmond of the Home Rule League.
Races:
3-year-old Trot.
2:30 Trot.
2:13 Pace.
Aside from this program each afternoon there will be a free entertainment of the Du Brock's complete hippodrome which includes a pony polo game between two excellent teams, a fox hunt, a steeple chase, high school horses, hurdle jumping, trick donkeys and Figaro, one of the best known jugglers. These are scheduled to occur in front of the grand stand and are of the best talent obtainable. Aside from this there will be flat races each afternoon aside from the regular harness races.

There is still space to be utilized by the Jansville manufacturers and the grand stand and reservation can be obtained by applying to Secretary McDowell of the Commercial Club. The work of finishing the grounds for the big week is progressing rapidly. Everything will be in readiness to receive exhibits by Monday at the latest.

RACCYCLE, world's best bicycle. McNamara, Adv.

OBITUARY.
Mrs. John Jaich.
Word has been received in this city of the death of Mrs. John Jaich of Marshall, Missouri, who passed away August 3rd. Mrs. Jaich was a former resident of Jansville and resided on Linn street for a number of years.

Luella May St. John.
Funeral services for late Luella May St. John were held on Monday afternoon from the home, 502 South Third street, at two-thirty. Rev. John McKinney of the Christ Episcopal church officiating. The pallbearers were: W. J. Worendyke, George Kinnell, Henry Carpenter and Dr. McGuire. The remains were interred in Oak Hill cemetery. The floral tributes were exceptionally handsome and showed the loving esteem the departed was held in by her many friends.

Thomas O'Neill, Sr.
Thomas O'Neill, Sr., age 77, died last night at nine o'clock, after an illness lasting for several months. The cause of his death was directly old age and broken down health. He was born in Ireland and came to Jansville many years ago. Up to within a few years of his death he had lived in this city. He leaves one son, Thomas O'Neill, Jr., of Two Falls, South Dakota, and one sister, Mrs. Condon of Chicago. The funeral will be Friday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's church. Burial will be made at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

FORMER JANSVILLE MAN ORGANIZES STATE BANK.
W. K. Porter, wife and three children are visiting Mrs. Porter's parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Spicer, residing on Lincoln street, Mr. Porter is a former ticket agent on the Chicago & Northwestern railway in this city. He has recently organized a new state bank at Larsen, Wisconsin, and is cashier of the bank. Mrs. Hattie Spicer of St. Paul, also visited her parents at the time Mrs. Porter was here.

RACCYCLE, world's best bicycle. McNamara, Adv.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to property owners of the town of Jansville that all noxious weeds must be cut and destroyed as required by section 1430 of the statutes.

P. F. McGee, Chairman.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Lottie Howarth is the guest of Miss Lillian Cooper at Newville. Mrs. J. E. Hughes of Chicago, returned home today after attending the funeral of Mrs. Collins.

Mrs. Thomas Gubraith last evening for Dixon, Illinois, called there by the illness of her brother's wife. Albert Hathrell has been a Jansville visitor for a few days after spending four months in Europe. He started for his home in Los Angeles Sunday. He expects while in Chicago to see his old classmate, Ed. Hayward. His niece Miss Rosalia Fein goes with him to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bailey attended the funeral services of Mrs. Harvey Gear of Rockford today. Mr. Bailey acted as pall bearer.

Mr. W. Webb goes to Waupaca today as a delegate to State convention of the Good Templars.

James O'Connor has returned from a two weeks visit with relatives at Milwaukee.

George Barlow and wife of Bardwell, spent the day Tuesday in this city.

Miss Margaret McCue of Chicago is visiting Miss Evelyn Dulin of Lincoln street.

Miss Dolly Bailey of Beloit is spending the day with friends in Jansville.

James Minnehan of Chicago, is spending the week with his mother, Mrs. Michael Minnehan of this city.

Robert Barnard of Milwaukee, is a business visitor in Jansville today.

Lawrence Ryan of Park avenue, is spending his vacation in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson, are the guest of his uncle, Warren Hopkins, of Lincoln street.

Frank Feese and wife of Madison are in Jansville to spend the day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson.

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COMMISSION ORDERS PLOTTING OF LAND; REPORTS RECEIVED

Monthly Reports Accepted By Council at Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

At the weekly meeting of the common council held yesterday afternoon the commission resolved to plot the parcel of land that is bounded by Ruger avenue, east by May's addition and north and west by Court street. Besides the passing of this resolution reports and routine business was acted upon by the council.

The resolution passed authorizing the plotting of the land was as follows:

Whereas, In the judgment of the mayor and the council of the city of Jansville it is necessary to plot certain parcels of land lying within the city of Jansville in order to actually assess and tax the same for the purpose of the same, Now, therefore, be it resolved by the mayor and council of the city of Jansville that the city engineer be and he is directed to plot the following lands under section 1047 of the revised statutes of Wisconsin for 1913: Bounded by Ruger avenue, east by May's addition, north and west by Court street.

The fact that during the month of July there was not one card for contagious disease up in the entire city was reported by Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, city health officer. The only case of disease reported during July was a case of scarlet fever, which was missed from care as cured and since that time no new cases resulted and the city is in almost a perfect state of health.

Eleven rooms were fumigated by Dr. Buckmaster during July and the report showed that two cases of tuberculosis were on file. During the month there were eight marriages, twenty-three births, fourteen deaths and industrial accidents.

The council expressed great pleasure in the health report and the fact that there was not a single case of contagious disease since July 1st.

The bills for labor and material for the month of July were introduced by Councilman Roy Cummings and allowed by the commission and orders drawn on the city treasurer for the amounts. The total amounted to \$2,195.87, the general fund, \$1,100.00 and water fund \$1,095.87.

The board of education presented their monthly report, which was accepted and ordered published. The statement of bills and orders drawn on the board amounted to \$2,142.83. Roy Worthington was appointed special policeman without pay for a term expiring August 22nd.

The bonds of Julius Dethlefsen, fifteen dollars, for a term expiring August 22nd, were accepted by the council. The contract for supplying the city with coal during the coming season, after competitive bidding, was awarded to Cullen Brothers, who presented a check for \$1,000.00.

W. R. Hayes was granted permission to use a portion of Dodge street for the storage of building material during construction work.

City Clerk J. J. Goodman was directed to serve notice on W. G. Wheelock, owner of property on Sinclair street, to build a standard apron to connect with cross walk on the south side of the street.

Henry Krontz was directed to build a standard sidewalk in front of the building on East Milwaukee street adjoining the Hotel London. The contractor was directed to have the sidewalk laid over the cellar work was dangerous to pedestrians, and Krontz will be ordered to build a more substantial walk before fall week.

City Clerk J. J. Goodman was directed to draw an order on the city payable from the general fund in favor of Miss Elizabeth Joyce for services as acting visiting nurse. Michael McKewen appeared before the commission and asked to have a sidewalk ordered on the property adjoining his residence on Benton avenue. Mayor Pattersen read a letter received from the makers of the Laugmorton of having the city purchase one of these machines for the police department to be used for emergency calls in accidents. No action was taken by the council regarding the purchase of the apparatus. On motion of J. J. Lewis adjourned until Friday of this week.

Marriage License: A marriage license has been issued to Harris Parr and Lottie M. Ledley, both of Beloit.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PLEASES ARGENTINE
Demonstrations, Friendly to France and England Reported in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Aug. 5.—The news of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany was received with enthusiasm by the population here and numerous demonstrations of friendship to England and France were immediately organized.

Edgerton, Aug. 5.—It was estimated at noon today that the total number of the first day of the annual picnic of T. A. & B. Society was over five thousand, with prospects for a larger attendance at the races this afternoon. The social gathering this morning was won by Whitewater over Cambridge by the score of 7 to 1. In addition to the motorcycle event the program today included an exhibition by the Baker pony outfit of Beloit and the light harness events, which twenty horses were entered. The picnic will close tomorrow.

MANY LEFT FOR EDGERTON TO ATTEND IRISH PICNIC
On account of the Irish picnic at Edgerton today about a hundred and twenty-five people left on the two St. Paul trains leaving for that city at 7:50 and 10 o'clock respectively. This picnic annually draws large crowds from the neighboring towns. Formerly the picnic was held for one day only but it has become hard to crowd all the events in the one day, so that a two day picnic has been arranged for this year.

RACCYCLE, world's best bicycle. McNamara, Adv.

MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR WOMAN'S CAUSE

"When Woman is Educated You Educate a Family," Declares Col. Gearhart.

Col. Gearhart in a striking address at the chauteauqua this afternoon made a strong appeal for the cause of women. His plea for the education of women was summed up in an epigram:

"When a man is educated, you educate an individual. When a woman is educated, you educate a family."

With beautiful diction, virile political prose, the speaker sketched the rise in the development of woman.

"I want to say to the young men that the bright, intelligent young women of today won't marry for board and clothes. They have better jobs."

"The clock of time has struck woman's hour. It is time to build a code of morals not for one sex, but for both; so that man shall no longer live two lives while woman must stand or fall by one."

Col. Gearhart is a veteran of the Civil war, with a record of sixty-five years of military service. He is a member of the Potomac, for the past twenty years he has given his

Today's Chauteauqua Speaker. Col. Gearhart reviewed briefly the progress made in the past centuries along social, scientific, industrial, scientific and industrial growth and the future by the light of this

The "Footprints of the Centuries" is an optimistic survey of the present and the future. It is a book of optimism one who sees things to reform instead of berating them in general.

In the course of his lecture he sounded strong slogans for American society and recognized the overabundance of thought, spirit and action.

Social and industrial conditions will never be permanently better in this country, he said, until individuals and society recognize the overabundance of thought, spirit and action.

The lecture throughout was an inspiring and delightful treat.

Lawn Mowers sharpened. Premo Bros.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Miss Hazel Harrington will leave this week for Fergus Falls, Minn., where she has accepted a position.

Mrs. J. L. Hostwick came down from Lake Kegonsa yesterday and spent the day.

Mrs. Fred Sheldon of Milwaukee avenue entertained at a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. James A. Fyre of Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith and Miss Lucy Griffith of Vicksburg, Miss., and Dr. and Mrs. Wilby of California are guests of Mrs. and Mrs. Clarence Beers of Court street.

Harry Ryan of Edgerton was a Jansville visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Laue, Mrs. Frank Smith and Mr. D. Beal left this morning for Delavan where they will be overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lewis at their summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Achterberg, who have been visiting in town with friends, have returned to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. David Parker of the La Vista flats, South Main street, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in honor of Mrs. O. J. Dearborn and Miss Della Dearborn of Indianapolis, Ind., who are spending part of the summer in Jansville with relatives.

Miss Lizzie Garrison of Chicago is in the city. She was called here by the death of her cousin, the late Mrs. Charles Patterson.

Miss Lottie Howarth is spending the week in Edgerton at the home of Miss Lillian Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wisner, Mrs. George Barker and Miss Mary Barker returned today from Ballard's lake, Wis., where they have been spending the past ten days.

Alexander Gubraith of Canada is spending the day in the city with friends. He will return later for a longer visit.

Miss Hazel Taylor of Orlorville, who has been in Jansville for the past five weeks attending summer school, has returned home.

Miss Blanche Thompson of Fulton has returned home after a week's visit in Jansville with her sister.

Mrs. H. L. Jones and children of Buffalo, New York, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ross of South Division street.

J. W. Webb goes to Waupaca today as a delegate to State convention of the Good Templars.

James O'Connor has returned from a two weeks visit with relatives at Milwaukee.

George Barlow and wife of Bardwell, spent the day Tuesday in this city.

Miss Margaret McCue of Chicago is visiting Miss Evelyn Dulin of Lincoln street.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

The Evening Chit-Chat

BY RUTH CAMERON

THE CHEERFUL PROMISER.
To promise in an expansive mood to do a kind and generous act is the simplest and most natural thing in the world.

To fulfill that promise after the expansive mood has passed is quite another thing.

When something noble and kind and good done by merely wishing we could, most of us would be patters of selfishness.

But kind acts are not so easily accomplished. And to indulge in the self-gratification of careless promises is a common, though not commonly recognized, form of selfishness.

An acquaintance of mine has this habit. He is always ready to promise to do anything for his friends.

"When we get this tennis court built you may use it any time you like," he generously assures his first dwelling neighbor. Or, "You like cherries? Well, when ours are ripe we'll send you in a big box full of the best cherries you ever tasted." And he doesn't say such things merely to show off, either. He really means them at the time. He is naturally kindhearted and generous in an easy sort of way. That is he likes to give. It doesn't cost him any personal sacrifice. But when it does, well that's quite another matter.

When the tennis court is built, perhaps he finds that he wants to use it himself at the only time his friend could have availed himself of the generous invitation. Or again, the crop of cherries is smaller than he expected and there are not enough to spare. And then, since his generous impulses had so little solid ground of real usefulness to grow in, they are likely to wither and dry up without bearing any fruit.

We were discussing this man the other day and someone here that we less selfish than the other, which is not generous enough even to do his fellow creatures a kindness now and then.

I hold the opposite.

For he who offers and does not fulfill is likely to cause disappointment, whereas he who neither offers nor fulfills cannot disappoint hopes which he has not raised.

When I was much younger, before I learned to recognize the type of the cheerful promiser and to be careful not to build my hopes upon his promises, I was frequently his victim. I especially remember one occasion when a woman of this type who found me bored, lonesome and homesick in a dull country town, immediately promised to do all kinds of things for me. The bond from despair to hope was tremendous, and the rebound, when none of the nice things materialized, even more so.

Isn't the intention of fulfilling a promise like this count for anything?

Yes, it removes the stigma of deliberate cruelty from the act, but it doesn't take away the stigma of selfishness.

Generous promises carelessly made and carelessly left unfulfilled are just one more form of the good intentions whose functions everyone knows so well.

Heart and Home Problems.
Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am 14 years old.

(1) Is there any harm for your boy friend to come to see you at your home?

(2) How late should he stay?

(3) Is there any harm in giving a boy your picture?

(4) Should a boy kiss a girl when he leaves?

(5) What would be a nice present for my mother for her birthday?

(6) Why, no, my dear, it is not my duty to conduct myself properly.

(7) A little girl of your age should be in bed by 10 o'clock.

(8) Some boys make a collection of girls' pictures to show off to their boy friends. Better not give him the picture and be the exception.

(9) Because when she has her picture for her boy friend, she knows who let the boys kiss them. When boys and girls get beyond being little children they should save their kisses for their own boy friends and for the one they some day expect to marry.

(10) Give her something pretty to wear. If you could make her a necklace of salt or rose beads she would probably love it. The recipes have often been given in this department.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young man of 18, bright, have no bad habits, live in the country. I would like to correspond with you. She is the same age. I have known her for a number of years. How shall I get started? H. E. H.

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the city by not attending strictly to her duties as police magistrate.

Mrs. Ammerman says she welcomes any investigation of her official conduct. She denies with vehemence, however, that her fancy work has interfered with the conduct of her office. "That charge is merely brought by opponents of woman suffrage because the charge looks good in print," laughingly said Mrs. Ammerman.

THE KITCHEN CABINET.

I will strive to raise my own body and soul daily into higher spheres of duty and happiness; not in rivalry or contention with others, but for the help, delight, honor of others, and for the joy and peace of my own life.—John Ruskin.

SIX KINDS OF POTATOES.

As there are over two hundred ways of preparing potatoes, it is well to have a few of the many ways served occasionally, for we tire of the mashed, baked, boiled, scalloped and fried methods.

Imitation New Potatoes.—Select small, round, even-sized potatoes; peel and stem them up in a muslin cloth to cook. Have in a sauce pan equal quantities of milk and water, slightly salted, and boiling hot to cover the potatoes. Cook, and when tender lift out the cloth and drain on a colander; dry off in the oven and serve with a thick white sauce poured over them.

Browned Potatoes.—Put peeled medium-sized potatoes into a baking pan with butter and meat drippings and salt. Bake in a moderate oven, shaking the pan occasionally to insure even browning.

Stewed Potatoes.—Cut potatoes in cubes, after peeling, and put into a casserole; add soup stock enough to cover and cook tender; then add a little fresh cream, a grating of nutmeg and a few dashes of pepper. Serve in the dish in which they were cooked.

Potato Shells.—Add to a pint of mashed hot potatoes a half teaspoonful of celery salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, a tablespoonful each of butter and cream and the well-beaten whites of two eggs; press firmly into buttered shells, unmoiled, carefully brush the corrugated side with beaten egg yolk, lay on a buttered pan and bake brown in a hot oven. Garnish with parsley.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—Mix mashed or rice potato with two beaten yolks, for a pint of potato, a little milk and flour, enough to make a batter firm enough; add a teaspoonful of sugar to insure browning. Serve with maple syrup, if liked.

Potato Omelet.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into cubes. Mix them with enough white sauce to moisten. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in an omelet pan and when hot add the potatoes. Flatten them so that they will have a smooth crust, well browned. Fold like an omelet when serving.

Nellie Maxwell.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The matter of the stresses in the railroad track is being given a great deal of study and investigation at the present time, with the hope of discovering something by which the number of accidents to railroad trains may be cut down. A subcommittee has been appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers to act in conjunction with another of the American Railway Engineers' Association, and the first meeting of the joint committee was recently held in Chicago. The United States Steel Corporation has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purposes of the committee, and a further sum of \$2,000 has been made by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

It has been recently announced that the fourth American Road Congress and the convention of the American Highway, all its affiliated organizations, and the American Automobile Association, have been scheduled for August 10, during the week beginning November 3, 1914. In addition to the road organizations, committees of the American Hay Association and the American Rubber Association would work in conjunction with the American Highway Association to make the fourth road congress crystallize the movement for more uniform road laws and a better system of financing road improvement throughout the country.

An attempt made to bring about the restoration of the house at No. 32, Martin's street, Leicester Square, London, for many years the residence of Sir Isaac Newton, has failed for the reason that the structure has been allowed to get in such a deplorable condition that preservation is said to be hopeless. Therefore, the building is being torn down. The structure was not only the home of the great philosopher from 1729 to 1725 and was the place of some of his most important work, but also the subsequent home of Dr. Burney, the composer, and his daughter Fanny, who wrote her first novel in this house.

ITS A POOR LITTLE BLIND ANIMAL THAT BURROWS IN THE GROUND.

The Department of Agriculture quarantine against foreign cotton seed and cotton seed hulls, declared to prevent American cotton from the pink boll worm, has been amended by an order permitting importations from three more northern states of Mexico, Chihuahua, Durango and Chihuahua. Importations have been formerly admitted only from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. No inspection of seeds and hulls will be made at the border.

What kind of a tooth?

Music Within Her.

"It is true I can't sing well," said the cat, that had just swallowed the canary, "but I have a good deal of music in me all the same."

Success in Localizing Crop.

The little seedless grapes which furnish the so-called dried "currants" exported from Greece in large quantities and produced nowhere else in the world are a remarkable instance of localizing of an important crop in a small district. The annual yield of these "currants" is over 1,200,000,000 pounds of fresh fruit, or about 180,000 tons when dried.

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"It is true I can't sing well," said the cat, that had just swallowed the canary, "but I have a good deal of music in me all the same."

Success in Localizing Crop.

Reedy & Company



XXXVII.
Peggy Answer's Father's Ad And Gets a Job in His Office.

It appears that a new influence has come into Peggy's life. If you don't believe it, read the following and see.

Last evening father chanced to come out for a walk. He was looking for office work is hard to procure. He dwelt at some length on the perplexities met with in a search for the right sort of person and declared that thus far he had found no one that would do. It was a girl he wanted.

The nature of the work explained, perhaps, the few applicants he had had. The job would only last a few weeks and while he felt that eight dollars was a reasonable wage for the little effort the work required, he knew it would not tempt an accomplished office girl. Some one with no particular experience was what he was after.

"I should like to have eight dollars by next Saturday," reflected Peggy. "Of course," father continued, "there are difficulties. I must be sure that she is an agreeable young woman. The only other girl in the office is a girl named Clara. She is so pleasant that I am anxious to find her an amiable co-worker. None of those with the wad of gum and the immoderate laughter."

"However, tomorrow perhaps the right party will respond to the ad." And here it was that the idea occurred to Peggy. So bold it was and so completely overpowering that she stood amazed at her own temerity. Why, thought Peggy, why should I do the work? She discreetly said nothing at the time though deeming it best to deliberate before making any rash declaration of her plan.

This morning she awakes dimly aware of some pleasant vagueness and then soon remembers her determination to be father's office help. The whole scheme has the zest of a real experience about it. She is in a hurry and at a much earlier hour than her rule. Appearing at the breakfast table she reads mild and polite astonishment on the brows of father and work.

And now with hat on Peggy steps to father's side as he prepares to leave and makes known her plan. The whole scheme has the zest of a real experience about it. She is in a hurry and at a much earlier hour than her rule. Appearing at the breakfast table she reads mild and polite astonishment on the brows of father and work.

Butter of Any Color

Washington, August 5.—Lavender, scarlet, red white and blue and, in fact, any color or combination of colors of butter may grace the American dinner table soon. This is hinted at in an official bulletin by Department of Agriculture experts.

That the color of "Bessy's" butter may be regulated and changed by the next given much cows is asserted as a scientific fact by the progress in determining the color of cows' butter by the feed given them is made during the next decade, scientists think it not beyond the realm of hope to feed cows with butter of the hues of Joseph's coat may naturally result.

Color pigments found in cows' fodder is responsible for the assertion that the color of the butter is determined largely by the prevalent color of the feed.

Many color pigments are found in green plants.

That yellow will be the standard color, however, is assured by the fact that the pigment known as carotin, which is yellowish in hue, is found to predominate in green stuff. They make yellow pigments in milk known as xanthophylls from these pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk explaining the fact that fresh grass and carrots, largely impregnated with carotin, increase the yellowness of butter.

The Green corn will produce a highly yellow butter, the Department experts declare. Bleached clover hay and yellow corn are devoid of yellow coloring and when fed cows, produce a pale colored butter.

It is indisputable truth, the Department declares, "that the breed of cows, also, influences the color of milk fat, but vary the rations and there will be a correspondingly variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed. Jersey and Guernsey cows give the yellowest milk fat. Department experts declare even to the extent of causing the buying public to look with suspicion upon their products because of its being apparently too yellow."

President Harrison of the Southern Railway has made public the result of tests conducted by the North Carolina agricultural experiment station in marketing 920 head of cattle shipped from western North Carolina to the eastern part of the state for feeding. The report shows that the average margin of profit on all of the cattle was \$12.25 per hundredweight. President Harrison declares that the results clearly indicate that cattle raising in North Carolina can be made profitable industry.

As a direct commentary upon the high cost of living, the Department of Commerce is publishing a report of investigations by a special agent regarding cattle feeding in Europe. Feeds and feeding methods are discussed in an investigation to determine feeds and feeding in vogue.

Enormous consumption in Europe of the meat of various kinds was reported. Besides the cotton seed meal imported from the United States and Russia, much meal is made in Sweden, sunflower seed, rape seed, sesame, soy beans and even plum kernels.

Denmark, which is called the greatest meat country in the world, "consumes" more than 200 pounds of cottonseed cake per head of cattle a year. This demonstrates its great value and makes an object lesson for America.

The Department of Agriculture quarantine against foreign cotton seed and cotton seed hulls, declared to prevent American cotton from the pink boll worm, has been amended by an order permitting importations from three more northern states of Mexico, Chihuahua, Durango and Chihuahua. Importations have been formerly admitted only from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. No inspection of seeds and hulls will be made at the border.

What kind of a tooth?

Music Within Her.

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Every Day Talks To Every Day People

(BY FRANCES JOYCE KENNEDY.)

Two women were talking. That in itself is nothing unusual. It was the conversation, speaking of the playgrounds, that was interesting. Right now we want to say that no one points out a rock in the stream and says "look alive there," with any idea in mind save the one that will spell aid to another. Of course we might all march along life's highway tending strictly to our own business, refusing to call out if we saw another near the rock, claiming we had enough to do to look out for our own craft and if everyone did tend to their own affairs they should why there would be no need of any of the rest of us wasting valuable time.

It is often the case that the people who are out for reform on every subject and object known or found are often badly in need of a dose of their own medicine. But we must all admit that most everything has its uses and abuses. Back to the two women.

"I am glad I have no daughters," am glad because no matter what a boy does he is going to get by. With a girl it is different. The husband woman had daughters, so naturally she did not take this emphatic declaration kindly. "Some of the boys," she answered, "would be better off if they had sisters. I think boys who have sisters are never half so rough in their play—that is, they know how to enter a mixed crowd better; they take a girl as a charm."

Then ensued conversation that is unnecessary to go down here. Only why are some boys so rough, so like wild and woolly man of the dark ages—when it comes to entering a game? Do they know or respect the rights of others unless the others happen to be older, stronger, than they? Or is it because they are not raised, trained to give a girl that fine respect that a man gives to a woman?

It's all very well to say that a girl sets her own standard. Not in some places. There are boys, who, judging from their clothes are regular little gentlemen; that judging from their actions are regular little hoodlums. That may be rather strong language, but it's explicit. If you have your eyes open where a group of children are playing. We cannot expect a teacher, a director, to train our children in the many observations of us are prone to think that as long as a person is drawing a salary they should be willing to do things that are far removed from their line of work as to be hardly discernable with a field glass. If you and I cannot still into our children's mind the love of fair play it would be better to say the necessity, if we cannot teach our boys and girls to know the line they may not—must not—cross, can we expect a stranger to do it? We are dealing with people we know very well indeed, or have we not? We do know our own children well. Have we the time to study them a bit?

Another thing: Is it necessary for our children to have the streets at night, after they have had the benefit of the playgrounds all day? You may say you can trust your children. But to that old, familiar saying add have sisters are never half so rough in their play—that is, they know how to enter a mixed crowd better; they take a girl as a charm."

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AUTOMOBILE RAILWAY DEvised FOR STATE

THOMAS H. GILL, MILWAUKEE
LAWYER, MAPS OUT SCHEME
FOR TRAVEL IN WIS-
CONSIN.

IDEA IS A GOOD ONE

Bond Method Would Be Used.—Track
Would Cover Every City of
3,000 or More Popula-
tion.

Six branches of railway automobile travel in Wisconsin, covering 1,500 miles, is the latest idea for traveling overland in machines, and has been originated exclusively by Thomas H. Gill, a Milwaukee lawyer, and a man of railroad experience. It was his railway experience that led him to create such a scheme for easier, swifter and better travel.

Branch number three would start at Beloit, and run northerly via Janesville, Madison, Portage, Stevens Point, Wausau and Merrill to Tomahawk, branching northerly to Rhineland and northerly to Phillips, Nelson and Ashland to Superior. The other branches would be divided off in sections similarly and in districts.

The automobile railway, as Gill calls it, is patented. But while he is tending to make a profit from the sale of it in other states, he proposes to give his native state, Wisconsin, free use of the patent.

Briefly, Mr. Gill would have the state of Wisconsin lay on 1,500 miles of its main travel highway a double track of steel rails that are concave or grooved so that they can carry easily the bulky rubber-tired wheels of automobiles. The remainder of the road surface may be paved with any material deemed sufficiently durable to carry the ordinary wagon and team traffic thus giving ample width and room for the convenient passage of vehicles traveling in opposite directions or at different rates of speed.

For the special use of heavy loaded wagons, the double rails of each track have an extra wide flange, which, at the intersection of a third track of the steel surface.

The 1,500 miles which Mr. Gill proposes that the state build, he has distributed on such a plan that it will serve as a trunk line carrying the state, and will connect by a direct route Milwaukee with every city in Wisconsin of 3,000 or more inhabitants.

The cost of all this work which he estimates at from \$7,000 to \$10,000 bonds to be handled on a plan by which the accumulated and compounded interest on a portion of the issue, deposited in National banks, would automatically pay the principal amount.

Mr. Gill is serious in his proposal and has employed an engineer who has prepared for him plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of construction per mile.

Demand for Road Surface.

Mr. Gill recognizes that the best practice in highway construction at present is the use of Portland cement concrete pavements. But he says experiments have proved that under the

new traffic conditions created by the use of automobiles, concrete as a road surfacing material, has not been altogether satisfactory. The best work is subjected to various sorts of surface imperfections, caused by chemical and physical wear, by expansion and contraction under climate changes, etc., all of which produce a variation in surface texture and consequently depreciating their high cost of maintenance. Mr. Gill thinks that for a permanent wearing surface, steel in the form of a flat concave corrugated rail, resting on, or spiked to cross-ties embedded in Portland concrete are greatly superior to anything thus far known to, or used by practical road builders.

Both Speed and Safety.

Mr. Gill believes that with such a system of roads for the trunk lines of the state, the rapidly increasing highway traffic could be handled the state, the rapidly with which thought of increasing the speed of automobile traffic on highways, of course there came a vision of possible accidents at crossings. Under Mr. Gill's plan, a danger post, which serves at the same time as a mileage post is placed at the intersection of every highway crossing. This is provided with a strong iron box having lock and key and being horizontally divided into two compartments, both compartments must be absolutely weather and insect proof. The lower compartment contains a six-inch electrical spring and two sets of open circuit batteries while the upper compartment contains a double acting relay and two rubber diaphragm-conductors actuated by air pressure. Three air compressors are placed under the outside track connected with the diaphragm-conductors by means of a half-inch iron pipe. The stem of the air compressors passes through the bottom of the rail and is connected with the lines of the automobile passing over it. Air compressor No. 1 is located about 1,000 feet from the crossing and causes the going to ring when the automobile passes over it and a compressor No. 2 is located immediately before the crossing and will stop the going when the automobile passes over it. Air compressor No. 3 is merely a safety device to stop the going in case the automobile suddenly halts in the opposite direction. The cost of single track signal will be about \$150 per crossing for single track.

Cost Per Mile Single Track.

Grading and track laying	437
Rails	1,276
Concrete	6,950
Ties	43
Spikes	36
Expansion plates	5
Rail clamps	420
Average cost per mile for single track	73
Total	\$9,925

Total cost for single track per mile will not exceed \$9,925 in localities similar to the state of Wisconsin. I consider this estimate a conservative one.

As applies to the state of Wisconsin for illustration, the plan is to establish state owned and state built automobile railways upon the existing highways connecting substantially all the cities of 3,000 inhabitants or over, leaving the construction of cross roads to the various municipalities desiring so to do. Under all circumstances such main roads should be selected with a view to ultimately include the properly situated ones in any national or interstate system hereafter found advisable.

But his plan is to meet this first

cost without a burden to the state or to the citizens by taxation.

It would have the state issue its 3 per cent fifty-year bonds, which will sell at par. The total issue should be sufficient to enable the deposit of \$5 per cent of the bond principal in banks or other depositories for the terms of the bonds at 3 per cent semi-annual compound interest, and the accumulations of such deposits for such periods will pay the bond principal at maturity. The total issue of about \$17,500,000 will require for interest charges annually the sum of \$525,000. To meet this a license fee of \$10 per automobile will be collected from each automobile used in the state and a fee of \$25 upon each automobile and truck manufactured in the state. The first fee will be gladly paid for the use of such roads and during six months will save to the owner many times that amount in operation and upkeep charges and the manufacturer's fee will be readily absorbed by the wise manufacturer because of the benefit given to the industry by the benefit growing out of the road system.

ALBION

Albion, Aug. 4.—The following party of Chicago, Illinois, are spending ten days at the Stark estate, R. F. D. No. 2: Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, accompanied by her grandson, Walter Wheeler, Harry and Douglas, Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, trained nurse; Miss Helen Rosmond Pirie, also a trained nurse. Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Fitzpatrick will spend a few days visiting Mrs. Pirie at the Stark estate, where she expects to take charge of a large hospital.

Albert J. Leonard, reclamation agent, Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, has returned to Chicago, after helping out during the haying season at the Stark estate. Mr. Leonard thoroughly enjoyed his stay and returned greatly benefited.

Miss Hazel Emerson is spending a few days at Janesville.

Mrs. Anna Ford is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Tim McCarthy, who recently returned from a trip to St. Mary's Hospital of Madison, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stark spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Auck.

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MILTON

Milton, Wis., Aug. 4.—At the special school meeting held last evening it was voted to add a domestic science department to the course beginning with the first of August. It is now up to the high school board for their approval.

B. H. Wells and family are enjoying an automobile tour through northern Wisconsin.

Principal W. R. Rood of Nelleville is visiting Milton relatives.

Ray W. Clarke and family of Madison spent Saturday and Sunday here. Lester Pierce of the Lake Superior country was in town Saturday.

Tred Crandall has joined the auto owners.

Mrs. Miles Rice is making an auto tour through the Oconomowoc Lake region and Milwaukee with Dr. A. S. Maxson and family.

Dr. C. E. Perry has returned from his visit at Tomahawk.

C. G. Daland was down from Madison Sunday.

Davidson of Milwaukee is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hudson.

O. E. Orcutt went to Union Grove Monday to visit his mother.

Mrs. J. H. Bell has been quite ill, but is improving.

BRODHEAD

Brodhead, Aug. 4.—Miss Jensen of Edgerton has been the guest of Mrs. Maude Johnson at the L. W. Terry home for the past week.

The ladies of the Junior Bridge club held their annual picnic at the Lyons cottage at Decatur Parks on Sunday.

Miss Noble Blake, Ruth Blake, Alta Smith, Marie Heath, Marjorie Skiff, Myrtle and Mable Leroy, Inez Hooper and Tressie Pfister are in Monroe today, completing their work at the summer session of the normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McCall and sons and Mr. and Mrs. Glen Slanners and son of Morrison, Ill., who have been spending some time at the Stark cottage, returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ardock, Lolita and Thurman departed Saturday for Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. James Terry of Stoughton, is a guest at the L. W. Terry home.

Scott H. Bradley, brother of the Simon property on South Main street and intends building a fine residence.

Miss Frances Lake and Miss Hollman of Racine, were passengers on Milwaukee today morning.

G. W. Roderick was in Janesville on business Monday.

Miss Muller and friend, who have visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Muller, are expected to return to their homes in Janesville today.

JUDA

Juda, Aug. 4.—Joe Bradley underwent an operation Thursday for appendicitis. He is getting along as well as can be expected at this writing. Dr. Daily of Orangeville proceeded the operation, who has been attending the university at Madison, arrived home Saturday noon.

Rev. J. A. Slevert and Senora are visiting relatives and friends at Ashland and New Richmond.

Fred Feldt and daughter, Ida, went to Freeport Monday to see his wife, who is still in the hospital.

Miss Winnie Frankfather of Monroe spent the first of the week with her aunt, Miss Anna Eklund.

Misses Ruth and Gertrude Lair returned to their home at Racine Monday.

D. T. Dunwiddie visited over Sunday with his son, Hyram Dunwiddie and family of Freeport.

Mrs. Velt Swang of Hanover, is visiting Everett Purinton and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Zidlow of Erickson, Neb., are visiting the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis.

Mrs. Fannie Meyer returned home Saturday after taking her trip to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FULTON

Fulton, Aug. 4.—T. S. Biggar, wife and daughter, and brother-in-law, Earnest McCanig and wife, and Miss Elsie Biggar, left for their home in Walkerville, Canada, by auto on Thursday last.

Mrs. A. P. Murwin is visiting in Janesville and attending the Chautauqua this week.

Mrs. Charles Ziemann Jr. returned from her trip in Chicago last week. Everyone will attend the T. A. B. picnic in Edgerton this week Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Allie Mead and mother, who have been in Janesville, are expected to occupy the parsonage this week.

O. P. Murwin and son, Chester, attended the chautauqua in Janesville on Tuesday.

Wm. Saxby of Janesville is visiting old friends here this week.

Everyone expects to take in the fair in Janesville next week.

ORFORDVILLE

Orfordville, Aug. 4.—Several autos decorated with placards announcing the Green County fair at Monroe were in the village for a short time on Tuesday morning, billing the town for that event.

Mrs. M. O. Rime entertained a number of friends at her home.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

FINEST QUALITY LARGEST VARIETY

WHITTEMORE'S SHOE POLISHES

GRIT EDGE DRESSING

QUICK WHITE

SOFTENS PRESERVES LEATHER

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-22 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. The Old and Reliable Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Be Clean! Inside and Outside

ant that the system be cleaned of the poisons or by inactivity of the liver.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Cleanse the system—and more. It puts the liver in such a condition of health that it purifies the blood—as it should. It helps the stomach digest food so that it makes good blood—rich, red blood to nourish and strengthen all the organs.

FREE

ber of her lady friends to an afternoon party on Monday the occasion being her birthday. The event was greatly enjoyed by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bowles of Stoughton were in Orfordville on Tuesday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Bowles' sister, Mrs. D. Emmons.

Little Thelma Osgard entertained a number of friends on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being the second anniversary of her birth. Tables were set on the lawn at which daily refreshments were served and the little folks had a royal good time. Several tokens of remembrance were left with the little hostess.

The adjourned school meeting again took an adjournment till Aug. 11. This was owing to the fact that the president, Mr. Postmaster Taylor, was unable to render a satisfactory decision on certain questions that came before the meeting, and which have been referred to the attorney general of the state for an opinion. The object of the meeting was to vote an appropriation for the building of a new school building. Nearly 200 votes were cast.

NEWVILLE

Newville, Aug. 4.—Mrs. George Kothlow is entertaining her sister, Miss Wilma Bates of Port Clinton.

Miss Fannie Dooly returned to her home in Janesville on Friday, after spending some time as the guest of Mrs. Kothlow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller and cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Best Miller, passed through here Sunday night returning from an auto trip to Madison and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Richardson have recently purchased a new piano.

Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd of Lima Center were entertained at C. A. Materson's and at Frank Sherman's on Sunday.

Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. F. C. Sherman were entertained at a party at Mrs. William Parks'.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sall and Laura motored to Whitewater last Saturday.

Quarterly meeting will be held Friday afternoon at Allen's Grove.

The next meeting of the L. I. S. will be Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11th, with Mrs. Belle Richards. Notice the change of the day from Thursday to Tuesday.

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If you would be healthy, strong and happy. Baths keep the skin clean and in good condition. But what about the inside of the body? You can no more afford to neglect it than the outside. It is just as important that the system be cleaned of the poisons or by inactivity of the liver.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Cleanse the system—and more. It puts the liver in such a condition of health that it purifies the blood—as it should. It helps the stomach digest food so that it makes good blood—rich, red blood to nourish and strengthen all the organs.

FREE

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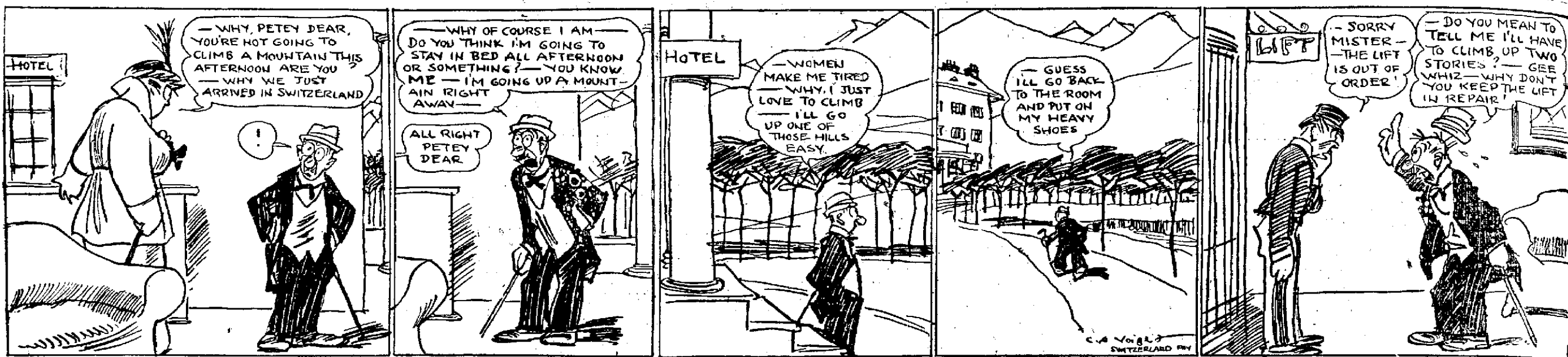
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YES, HE IS A GREAT LITTLE CLIMBER.

SPORTS

TEAM STANDINGS.

American Association.

Louisville	63	49	563
Milwaukee	50	48	556
Cleveland	58	52	527
Columbus	55	53	509
Indianapolis	57	55	509
Kansas City	56	55	505
Minneapolis	51	59	484
St. Paul	40	69	367

American League.

Philadelphia	52	43	545
Washington	54	43	545
Boston	55	44	556
Detroit	52	48	520
St. Louis	48	49	495
Chicago	48	51	489
New York	43	56	434
Cleveland	32	69	317

National League.

New York	54	37	593
Chicago	52	37	542
St. Louis	51	47	520
Boston	47	45	511
Cincinnati	46	50	479
Philadelphia	44	49	473
Brooklyn	40	52	444
Pittsburgh	40	59	435

Federal League.

Chicago	56	42	571
Baltimore	51	41	554
Indianapolis	49	43	538
Kansas City	44	44	500
Buffalo	46	46	500
Pittsburgh	40	52	435
St. Louis	41	56	426

Wisconsin-Illinois League.

Oshkosh	50	31	613
Green Bay	48	36	571
Racine	46	37	554
Madison	43	40	512
Appleton	41	42	506
Rockford	36	48	429
Wausau	26	67	313

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American Association.
Milwaukee, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Kansas City, 14; Columbus, 13.
Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
Louisville, 15; St. Paul, 1.

American League.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 9; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
Washington, 7; Cleveland, 6.

National League.
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
New York, 4; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3 (11 innings).

Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.

Federal League.
Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1.

Buffalo, 5; Indianapolis, 4.
Wisconsin-Illinois League.
Oshkosh, 5; Twins, 3.
Racine, 6; Wausau, 0.
Green Bay, 3; Madison, 2.
Appleton, 13; Rockford, 8.

GAMES THURSDAY.

American League.
No games scheduled.

National League.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Chicago at New York.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Federal League.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.

Indianapolis at Buffalo.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Buy it in Janesville. It's cheaper.

Sport Snap Shots

Umpire Chill, the midget official of the American league, is not in any sense a bit with the Washington team. Scarcely ever does Chill work in a game with Washington that there isn't a hot dispute, and frequently almost a riot. At Philadelphia, on June 26, Chill forfeited a game between the Senators and the Athletics to the latter, and the day following Gandil was suspended on a charge of throwing a ball at Chill. On the same day Ray Herman all but bowled Chill over with a slide into the plate. Two days later when Chill made a decision that displeased the Washington bunch, there was an angry gathering of Senators about him in a trice. And violent measures were only averted by the hasty appearance of Clark Griffith from the bench, where he had been sitting under suspension. And three weeks previous to that Clyde Milan grabbed a bat and started for Chill, intent upon belaboring him severely. He was restrained, however, by Schaefer and Shanks.

If Kid Herman, the New Orleans bantam, has the stuff that he seemed to show against Kid Williams, the champ, in their bout not long ago, he will have every chance to display it in his go with Frankie Burns in New York on the 16th. At the time that Herman showed up so well against Williams the new champ declared that he was sick and far from his best condition. Herman, on the other hand, insisted that Williams was in his fittest shape, and, though he admitted that the champ had the shade on him, Herman and all his supporters declare that he will be well able, within another year, to hold his own with Williams. However this may be, Herman will have the chance to meet soon among the top-notchers of his class when he meets Frankie Burns. Burns, though something of a vet, and none too hard a hitter, will make it a fast year for the New Orleans youngster and compel him to show the best he has to make a favorable impression.

FOOTVILLE Y. M. C. A. NINE LEAD LEAGUE

If Milton Junction Sluggers Win From Top-Notchers Friday, Leadership Will Be In Doubt.

Footville are not so sure of first place in the Y. M. C. A. Rock county baseball league, is the opinion of surrounding fans, when speaking of the possible coronation of the strength of the Milton Junction club, who are closely following the leaders, by but one full game.

Footville and Milton Junction play Friday at the latter place, and if the latter team wins, Footville must be satisfied with no better than a tie for the high position. If the Junction boys can slip away with a win, it will mean a hard struggle at the Evansville fair, for the title, between these same teams. If this event is staged, the pennant of the league will be presented at the county fair. Edgerton hand Rock County scheduled for a battle Friday at Edgerton.

The standing of the clubs in the league to date are as follows:

Footville	6	0	1,000
Milton Junction	5	1	833

ART PHELAN, CUB, SHINES AT THIRD

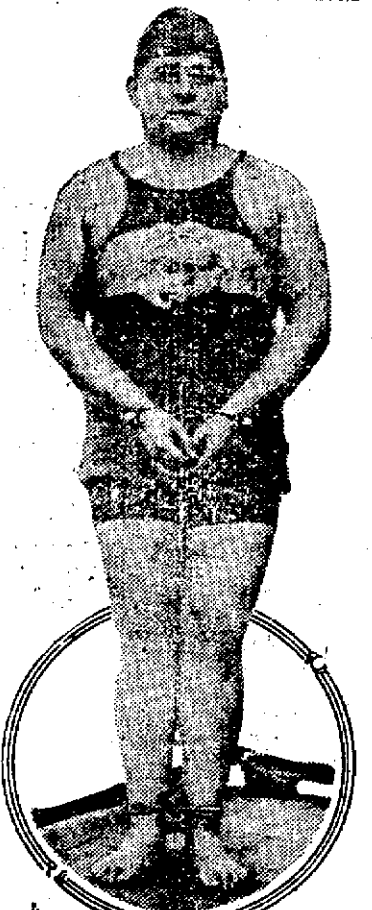


Art Phelan.

Art Phelan the fast and clever little third-sacker with the Chicago Cubs goes after a high one in a chipper manner that has become a habit with him. Phelan has been covering wide territory about third for the Cubs this season.

If you are looking for help of any kind, read the Want Ads.

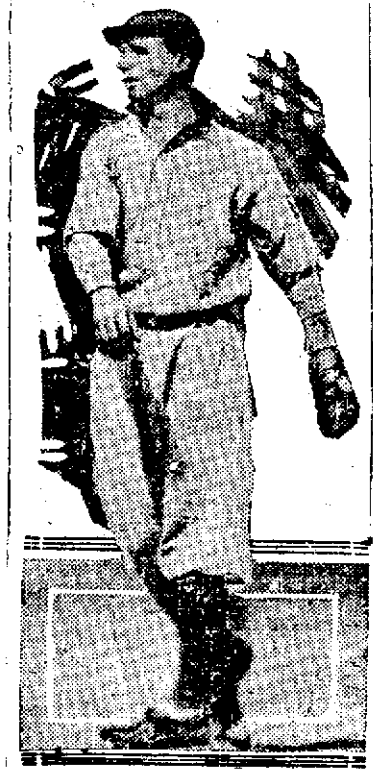
SHACKLED, SWIMS FIFTEEN MILES



Buster Eliansky just before start of long swim.

Buster Eliansky, the New London (Conn.) youth who has more freak swim records to his credit than any other long distance man, recently endeavored to chalk up another record against his name by swimming a distance of thirty-three miles on three tides, with his hands and feet shackled. He swam a distance of fifteen miles before he was obliged to give up. He says he will yet make the distance shackled.

HYATT IS STILL THERE IN PINCH

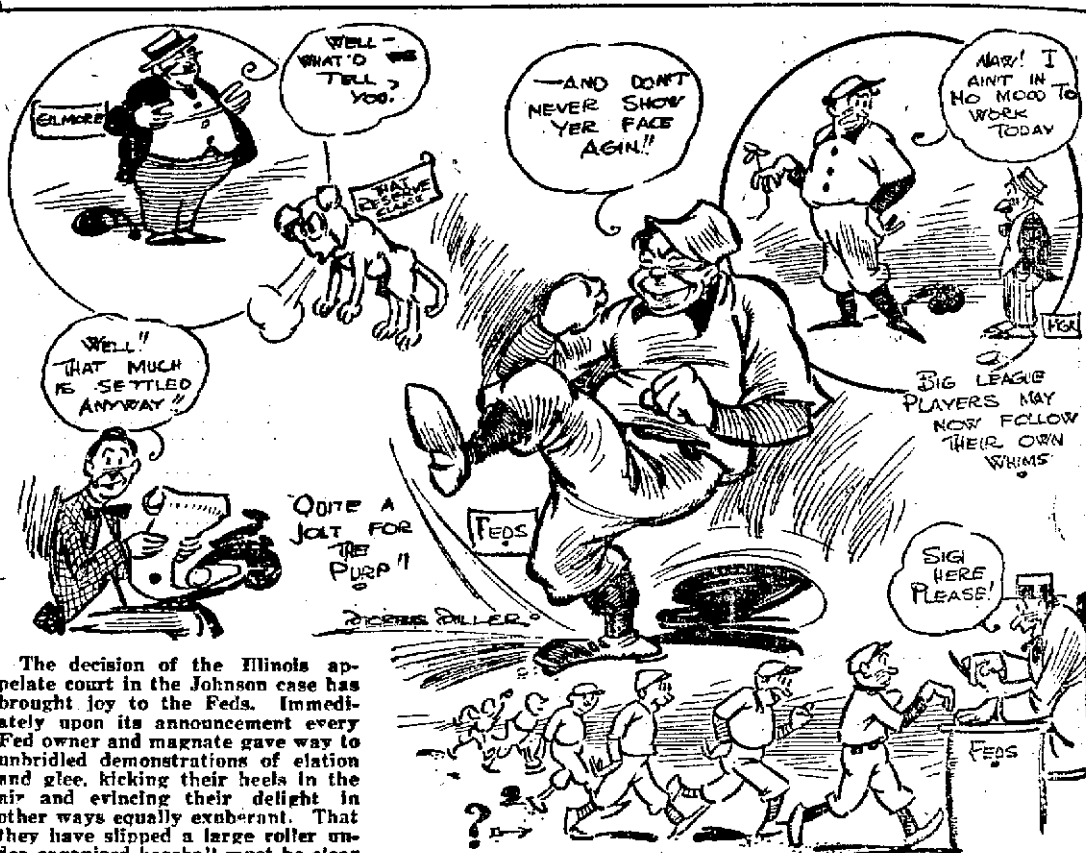


Ham Hyatt

Ham Hyatt, the Pirate utility outfielder, continues to pound the ball in a pinch. It is his wont. The most recently computed batting averages show that Ham has been hitting at .262, a clip that any pinch hitter may be proud of.

Tell your wants to the telephone, for every phone in Rock county connects with the Want Ad Dept. of the Gazette. Call 77-2.

THAT BASEBALL WAR WILL BE HOTTER NOW; FEDS PLAN MORE RAIDS AND MAJOR LEAGUE MAGNATES CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS



The decision of the Illinois appellate court in the Johnson case has brought joy to the Feds. Immediately upon its announcement every Fed owner and magnate gave way to unbridled demonstrations of elation and glee, kicking their heels in the air and evincing their delight in other ways equally exuberant. That they have slipped a large roller under organized baseball must be clear to all, they say.

Smile.

Since time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—Goethe.

No infallibility.

Dictionaries are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.—Samuel Johnson.

In the country.

Small Boy (seeing cow being milked for the first time): "And what does the tea come out of grand pa?"

Here's a double header!

Prince Albert tobacco works both ways. It's kingpins rolled into a makin's cigarette or jammed into a jimmy pipe. No matter how you handle P. A., it just punches smoke joy and smoke satisfaction right into your system. It's a regular home run in the tenth with the bases chock-full! Catch the idea?

Men, get into the know that Prince Albert can't bite your tongue, can't parch your throat. It is made by a patented process that cuts out the bite. And that's some fact-talk!

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

will hit your favor first time you come to bat, because today it is the natural choice of men who have found tobacco satisfaction for the first time! They like it; you'll like it! You get right into the game and prove for yourself that P. A. is real and true man-tobacco, bully in flavor and bully in fragrance. It's a mile away from the fire-brands and dust-brands. You sure have some high times coming if you'll sport a bit and lay a dime against a tidy red tin of P. A. Go to it like it was your middle name.

Buy Prince Albert everywhere: Toppo red bags, 5c (handy for cigarette smokers); tidy red tins, 10c; also handsome pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.



A FAIR pinch will show you how compact and "springy" a Tom Moore is.

And that is one of the best proofs of the skilled hand workmanship which creates him.

It promises a good draught and even burning.

And the mildness stays from tip to tip.

TOM MOORE
CIGAR 10¢
LITTLE TOM 5¢

FAY LEWIS
& BROS. CO.,
Milwaukee.





DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—Father Better Give It Up For a Bad Job.

BY F. LEIPZIGER

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly. We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, juncos, patent smokes, etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time. This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 4601
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

ALONE IN THE WILDERNESS

By
JOSEPH KNOWLES

Copyright, 1913, by Small, Maynard
& Co.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Back With My Friends.

PRESENTLY we came to a house situated some distance back from the railroad. A woman with about fifteen youngsters came running out to meet the little girl, who had called to them. When the youngsters saw me they let out a yell and scattered like so many partridges. However, before I went on my way they got so they approached me timidly, and one or two of them even reached out and touched me with their little hands.

Friend Gerard, for that was the little French girl's name, told me the train bound for Megantic was very nearly due, and I knew if I flagged that train I would save myself a whole lot. Thinking her I once again started up the track. The sun had come out, and the weather was beautiful.

Presently I turned the bend and came upon a freight engine putting on a siding. As I drew up closer the engineer dropped down from the cab and came running up to me. "You're Mr. Knowles, aren't you?" he asked, coming forward with outstretched hand. I told him that I was.

"All of Megantic is waiting for you," he continued. "Your friends are there, together with the game wardens of Maine and Canada, and they have planned a big welcome for you."

In a moment the rest of the train crew had come running up, and for a few minutes I held a reception in the middle of the track. Just as the little French girl had done, they told me that a passenger would be along any time now and said they would flag it. "Have you got any money to pay your fare into Megantic with?" asked the engineer.

I laughed and told him the banks in the woods hadn't been doing business for a long time. He took a fifty cent piece out of his pocket and insisted on my borrowing it. I accepted the loan and took his name.

By this time the whistle of the passenger sounded up the track. The train was flagged, and I went into one of the cars, where I sank into a plush seat. It felt mighty good. It was the first sign of luxury I had experienced in two months.

Immediately the car was in an uproar. People from the other cars poured into the one I was in and began shaking my hand and asking me all kinds of questions. I confess I was a bit muddled hearing all those voices and seeing so many faces, and to this day I don't remember what I said or half what they asked.

When the train pulled into Megantic I looked out of the window and beheld a sea of faces. When I came down the steps I thought the crowd would tear the skins from my body. I hadn't dreamed of such a reception as this. I don't know who it was, but somebody hustled me down the main street to the Queen's hotel. The streets were choked with humanity, and I remember looking up and seeing the hotel decorated from bottom to top with British and American flags.

Dr. Gregory of the Canadian parliament was the first to welcome me. In the midst of a lot of excitement in which newspaper men and townspeople were trying to get at me, I was hurried upstairs to a hotel room. I saw a bed over at one side, and, stripping off my bearskin, I threw myself upon it just to see how it would feel. It was pretty fine. I don't know how they got in, but it seemed as if a hundred men crowded every inch of that room. And every one began to fire questions at me. How far had I walked? Some one wanted to know. I told him that my trip across to Canada covered about sixty-five miles, and that I had done it in two days and two nights.

Nobody asked me if I wanted anything to eat. However, when I collected my thoughts I saw that I was smoking a cigarette. I don't remember taking it or lighting it. Some one just shoved it into my hand.

One of the party of friends who had been on hand to greet me pushed through the crowd to the bed with four big strapping men behind him.

"Joe, these are the game wardens of Maine, who have come up to welcome you and escort you back through the state," he said.

I want to mention the names of these men because they proved to be splendid friends to me on my homeward trip. They were F. J. Durgin, chief warden of Somerset county; H. O. Templeton, warden of Franklin county; James Wilcox and L. F. Comber, wardens of Somerset county. They assured me that I would not be molested on the downward trip and that they considered it an honor to be one of the party.

"You ought to have something to eat," Mr. Knowles, "one of them suggested, whereupon a doctor in the room, overbearing the remark, rushed forward, holding up his hands in horror, and said, with a quaver in his voice: "This man can't eat heartily after the diet he has been living on for two months."

He must be most careful about what he eats."

"Well, he can have a spoonful of milk, can't he?" requested some one.

The doctor agreed to that. But as soon as he had left the room another voice shouted above the babel, "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" The talk subsided. "Gentlemen, here is a man who has been living in the woods for two months, eating anything he could lay his hands on. He has just reached us after walking sixty-five miles through the wilderness without eating a thing but a raw partridge since yesterday morning. Wouldn't it be interesting to see what he orders for his first meal?"

Everybody thought it would.

I looked around for the doctor, but he hadn't come back. Then I shouted the first thing that came into my head, "Fried salt pork, potatoes and tea."

Everybody laughed.

I think I ordered that combination because it was my first recollection of food back in those days of poverty years ago. When the order arrived I gazed with misgiving at a three legged table which, during the last half hour, had tipped over no less than a half dozen times. I saw the tray containing the food placed on that table, and



Knowles Greeting His Mother on Return From the Forest.

I made a jump to steady it. Then I looked at the food. With two bites and one swallow I would have cleaned everything up. But I was back in civ-



IMMENSE CROWD GREETING KNOWLES ON HIS ARRIVAL IN BOSTON, OCT. 9, 1913.

lization and it was necessary to be polite, so I nibbled and went on answering questions.

As to my feelings among all those people I was somewhat dazed. I answered them mechanically, my mind traveling with race horse speed.

I wanted to see the papers and read what people had been saying about me. This I did later in the evening after the room had been cleared. But even then I had to barricade the door with furniture.

At half past 1 the next morning I left Megantic en route for Boston by way of the wilderness.

The ending of my two months' experiment in the woods of northern Maine was only the beginning of an experiment that will, I hope, lead up to something of international importance and magnitude.

I have many plans, some more remote than others, but some time during my lifetime I hope to see them all carried out, for I believe that such plans worked out will create a new foundation on which the nation may stand.

Simply because we are a civilized people does not mean that the days of wilderness colonization are over.

Within a very few years I hope, with the co-operation of the United States government, to be able to establish a colony of men and women who are interested in this outdoor movement, where every lover of nature may live as he wants to and was meant to live. From the government I hope to obtain thousands of acres of wild lands, which, if not utilized, would remain a waste for hundreds of years.

While I have not perfected my plans at this early date, I sincerely hope that the project may be carried out under the stars and stripes.

CHAPTER XIX.

Details of Knowles' Outdoor Colony Plan.

THERE are possibilities in the great lake region on the Michigan and Minnesota shores, and if that land is not available the whole great Canadian wilds stretch off on the other side of the lakes, a part of which might be obtained from the Canadian government to enable me to carry out my plan for an outdoor colony where responsible persons may come to live in the great open world.

This idea would in no way trespass upon that of the forward to the land movement. This colony would be something entirely different—a colony where the simplest life would be followed, where men and women would learn to use the things of nature around them and nothing else.

My idea is to have this colony a practical school of nature, where young men may go for a short time, just as they go to college to learn things scientific. There is no college of nature in the world today, and the people of our times are sadly in need of that branch of education.

In this colony nothing will be commercialized. Stockbrokers, land grabbers or timber speculators will not be allowed to live there. There will be no grafting or thieving.

Already many of the most reputable men in the country—men who have done big things—are interested in this project. The governing board of this colony will be made up of such men. As unpractical as it may seem, it would be absolutely necessary to have some law in such a community, but the laws would be so simple that they

would not interfere with the independence of man.

It will not be a colony for the immigrant, but a settlement for the rich and the poor who desire to learn about the great outdoors and the animals that live within the forest.

The killing of wild animals would only be allowed in cases of necessity if a man needed felling for snowshoes, hides for moccasins, or food he could kill his game, but only under such conditions. No game could be sent outside of the colony.

The whole scheme would be one of progressiveness and every man would labor for himself. In time of absolute necessity humanity would play its part.

I could live among the people and tell them what I know, and there would be others who would do the same.

People who bore the proper credentials from a board of centralization could live in this colony a part of the year or the whole year.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dinner Stories

The Chinaman could speak but little English, and the Englishman could speak no Chinese, nevertheless the dinner went off very agreeably. The two men sat facing one another in silence while a neat Chinese butler served them dish after dish of surprising delicacy. There was one dish especially that pleased the Englishman. It was a rich stew of onions, pork, mushrooms and a dark, tender,

Ask Your Doctor ABOUT THE NEAL DRINK HABIT TREATMENT

It is always advisable to consult the family physician before seeking medical assistance from others. There are hundreds of physicians in Wisconsin and elsewhere who have investigated and know about the quick and satisfactory results of the Neal Treatment in Drink and Drug Addictions. If it should happen that your physician is not informed, ask him to write us for references to prominent physicians and full information—better still if you will arrange for him to come here with you; you can hold this as our agreement; that unless you and your physician are both entirely satisfied with the results accomplished at the end of your treatment we will refund you the entire amount paid.

There are no undesirable features in connection with the Neal Treatment. No painful or dangerous hypodermic injections. Patients are not deprived of liquor; no barred rooms or locked doors. A few days' stay at the Neal Institute and you can face the world a clean, healthy person, clear of eye and keen of mind. The Neal Institute, State and 17th Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. Booklet free to any address.



GOOD SINCE 1854

Three generations of ardent sportsmen have preferred

Gund's Peerless Beer

because of its splendid flavor and quality, purity and richness. Remember that Granddaddy used Gund's on HIS fishing trips. Order your case today. Your dealer has it.

H. C. BURGMAN, Mgr.

Janesville, Wis.
Old 1273 New 339

John Gund Brewing Co.

La Crosse, Wis.

Threshing Coal

We are selling this year the celebrated Miller's Creek, Ky. Coal. This is a block coal, free burning, no waste, is a good stocker and there is no better coal in this market.

It is worth all we ask for it. \$6.00 per ton. Give it a trial.

**H. P. RATZLOW & CO.
TIFFANY, WIS.**



Resinol heals itching skins

RESINOL OINTMENT, with Resinol Soap, stops itching instantly, quickly and easily heals the most distressing cases of eczema, rash or other tormenting skin eruptions, and clears away pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and dandruff, when other treatments have proven only a waste of time and money. Beware of imitations.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by every druggist. Write to Dept. K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., for a free trial.

NO REASON FOR IT

When Janesville Citizens Show a Way.

There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills will fail to heed the words of a neighbor who has found relief. Read what a Janesville citizen says:

Mrs. Eliza Johnson, 118 N. Terrace St., Janesville, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble and rheumatic pains for ten or twelve years. My kidneys seemed to get clogged and didn't filter the poison from my system. I got weak and almost helpless at times. My joints swelled and were very sore. It seemed that I could get nothing that would relieve me. Finally, I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a supply at the People's Drug Co. I was soon feeling better and my kidneys gradually got stronger. All I said about Doan's Kidney Pills when I recommended them two years ago, holds good. I have just as much confidence in them now as I did then."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Johnson had. Foster-McBarn Co., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

BOY CORN GROWERS GAINING EXPERIENCE

MANY PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL
PROBLEMS ARE PRESENT-
ED FOR SOLUTION.

TELLS OF INSPECTION

Director of Commercial Club's Contest
Gives Account of Trip to Clin-
ton Junction and Shop-
piere.

By A. B. West.

Monday morning the managers and the field director, Mr. Markham, set out in the Cadillac car owned by A. J. Craig of the Commercial Club and driving by his son Lloyd for a trip to the farms in the vicinity of Clinton Junction and Shopiere on which boys are raising corn in the Rock County Corn Growing Contest.

On the first farm visited found a boy raising Golden Glow corn on sod ground. He had a great many weeds to contend with, but his corn was in excellent condition and both the boy and his father were enthusiastic about it.

The boy was interested not only in his corn crop but also in the alfalfa which his father was raising. The soil here is well adapted to alfalfa, there being no overtopping. The ground, the father told us that the alfalfa was growing very well. The alfalfa was growing very well. The alfalfa was growing very well.

This farmer had questions awaiting us. He said when he tried to grow turnips on a field which had been planted to turnips the previous year, the result was a very poor crop. When turnips followed alfalfa the results had been good. Did the first crop of turnips take something out of the soil needed for the second year's growing of the crop the second year?

"Oats," he said, "lodged so that he got only forty bushels per acre, instead of sixty bushels he should have gotten. Is there a breed of oats that may be grown which will stand up in spite of wind and rain?"

On our way to the next farm we passed one where it was evident that the owners were lovers of the beautiful in nature. The house set back from the road, had a beautiful open lawn in front, with shrubs, flowers and vines at the edges, one side having a border of shrubs and perennial plants. We had glimpses of a flower garden in the rear, with dahlias just coming into bloom at the side of the creamery, which also belonged to the place.

Such well planned and well planted grounds add to the attractions of the drive through the country and enhance the value of the property.

The second boy visited was raising Silver King on sod ground. This farm has been in the hands of the present owners only about four years. They were making a desperate effort to subdue the weeds that had grown freely on the land previous to their occupancy. Even with the handiwork of a good crop of corn was coming on to maturity.

Boy number three was raising Golden Glow corn on an old hog pasture. He had difficulty in pulverizing the soil and the turnips had prevented his getting the corn in well. That which did not get in was eaten by the chickens, and other kernels were scratched out by the hogs. The ground was not first class. However, the ground was free from weeds and is now in excellent tilth, with plenty of moisture, showing that good work has been done on this corn.

Clinton Junction was reached at noon and a halt was made for dinner. With pleasure we noted in the center of the street in the rectangle forming the base of the flag tower a flower garden and near by a drinking fountain. The farms visited in the afternoon in this vicinity were owned by progressive farmers working with a good breed of dairy cattle, the Holsteins, and trying to raise the highest quality of milk. It was a pleasure here to find that the farmers have organized themselves into a Holstein Breeders' Association, which is a step in the right direction.

The first boy visited after dinner was raising Silver King on an old hog pasture. It had been cultivated several times and hoed and was almost free from weeds and in excellent tilth. The corn was good, showing up well on account of the work put upon it.

The next boy had chosen Golden Glow, and while most of the boys had used low ground this one had good ground on a hill, but with good seed, good soil, good tilth and cutting out the suckers his corn compared favorably with that grown on low ground. The ears were already beginning to hang down.

Our next stop was at the Otter Creek Stock Farm, where we found one of the graduates of the class of 1914 of the Janesville high school, a student of agriculture and a resident of Janesville getting his first practical experience in farming, learning more of his chosen work and enjoying the experience. Here we saw the army of worms and its devastation. A field of fourteen acres of barley had been destroyed by this pest. It is to be hoped that the farmers of the county will give heed to the directions being published from time to time in the Gazette for extermination of this enemy.

The next boy visited was raising Silver King on black loam. This field was once a marsh but was tilled and was once tillable. Although this corn so made tillable. Although this corn so made tillable. Although this corn so made tillable.

On the way back to Janesville we visited another boy who was raising Silver King corn on the same ground the year last year, using for seed the corn raised then. His corn is doing well and good results are in prospect.

FARMERS ASK ADVICE FROM COLLEGE MEN

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

Madison, Wis., Aug. 5.—Over 60-000 letters in reply to inquiries were written by the faculty members of the agricultural college, University of Wisconsin, during the past week. Commenting on this evidence of the close personal relation which is growing up between the college and farmers of the state, H. L. Russell, director of the agricultural experiment station and dean of the college, makes the following comment:

"The courses at the university in February for the farmer, the farmer's wife, and the farmer's boy, are of so important an agricultural

and country life event that they draw over two thousand people in attendance from all parts of the state.

"Year by year the country life conference, held at the same time, has been improving, drawing an increasing number of people who are desirous of considering the broader problems relative to country living.

"In addition to the work given at the university, eleven other courses were given throughout the state with an aggregate registered attendance of 3,550 people. Six of the courses were held in connection with the county agricultural schools, four in counties having county agricultural representatives, and one at Ripon college.

"Special one-week schools for definite instruction in two related phases of agriculture, each directed by a special instructor, were held at eight points in the state. Four hundred and sixty-seven farmers were in attendance in these schools where it was possible to take up in detail the actual methods involved in the different processes in which instruction is given."

IDENTIFY NEW WEEDS AND SAVE MUCH TROUBLE

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

Madison, Wis., Aug. 5.—Now is the time when farmers should be on the lookout for new weeds, according to A. Stone, weed inspector, and lecturer of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

It is very easy for a patch of quack grass, Canada thistle, or some other troublesome weed to become established in a pasture, meadow or grain field, and great vigilance is necessary to prevent their spread. If a new or unfamiliar weed appears in the fields, a sample plant should be sent to the state experiment station at once and its identity ascertained. Do not give it any time to spread, but find out how to kill it and get busy.

Mr. Stone recommends that farmers send in the whole plant, as stems and leaves are not enough. Flowers or seeds, or both, should be included. Grasses, especially, should bear the heads, as many grasses have foliage so similar as to make it impossible to identify them without the heads.

All plants should be as fresh as possible and be wrapped in a damp moss, cotton, or cloth to prevent drying out. Number each plant and keep a duplicate of it with the same number. Identification can then be reported by number, which will make lengthy explanation by letter or the return of the plants to the sender unnecessary.

EMERALD GROVE

Emerald Grove, Aug. 4.—The Ladies Aid Society will meet at the church parlors Thursday afternoon of this week. Picnic supper.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fitch and Mr. and Mrs. John Lester spent the day last Sunday with relatives at Deerfield.

There will be a special Woodmen meeting at the church Saturday night, Aug. 8th.

The Misses Dorothy McLean, Alma Gestland, Bernice Austin, and Edna Butters of Janesville were guests of Miss Vina McArthur a couple of days this week.

W. A. Dean spent the day Sunday at Delavan, Wis.

Remember the ice cream sale at the church Saturday night.

---AND HE DID

NOW WILLIE FOR
TOMORROW I WANT
YOU TO WRITE ME AN
ESSAY ON A GOAT-



AND HE DID-

Costly Ivory Mats.

There are but three mats of ivory in existence? The largest one measures eight feet by four feet, and, although made in the north of India, has a Greek design for a border. It is used only on state occasions, like the signing of important state documents. The cost of this precious mat was almost incalculable, for more than 6,400 pounds of pure ivory was used in its construction. Only the finest and most flexible strips of material could be used, and the mat is like the finest woven fabric.



WIPED OUT.

Robinson—What did you clear by your last speculation?

Smith—My pockets.

You're Bilious and Costive!
Sick Headache, Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue and Indigestion, Mean Liver and Bowels clogged. Clean up tonight. Get a 25c. bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills today and empty the stomach and bowels of fermenting, gassy foods and waste. A full bowel movement gives a satisfied, thankful feeling—makes you feel fine. Effective, yet mild. Don't gripe. 25c., at your Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Burns.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN IS WINNING FAVOR THROUGHOUT STATE

Scheme is Firmly Rooted As Sound
Business Principle in Wisconsin
Says Public Affairs
Board.

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

Madison, Wis., Aug. 5.—Co-operation as a business principle has taken firm root and is growing rapidly in Wisconsin, according to the state board of public affairs.

Since July 1, 1911, there have been organized in this state more than 200 companies whose affairs are controlled and directed on the basis of "one vote for every stockholder and not more than one for any stockholder." These companies are co-operative associations, organized for the most part by farmers engaged in the production of cheese and butter.

"One man, one vote," is a new business principle in Wisconsin. Until 1911, when the legislature passed the co-operative law, every company, co-partnership or corporation, was subject to control by the principle of "one share of stock, one vote." The man who had one share of stock had one vote, and the man who had twenty shares had twenty votes. Today, in companies organized under the co-operative law, every man who has stock, whether one share or twenty, has one vote, and only one.

The eagerness with which farmers who are engaged in some phase of dairying, have taken advantage of the law may be accounted for by the fact that they look upon co-operation as a weapon which the state has furnished them with which they can successfully fight trusts and combinations which heretofore have fixed prices and controlled the supply and demand of butter and cheese. One instance of a successful fight through co-operative methods against a powerful combina-

tion is found in the now famous Sheboygan county cheese case.

But some farmers did not at first understand the principle or recognize the benefits. The state board of public affairs has been called upon many times to assist in organizing associations because the promoters found that many farmers and some lawyers did not understand the co-operative principle. It was the division of profits according to patronage or contribution that puzzled them. The board of public affairs, which has among other duties that of encouraging the development of the state's resources, was asked by the Sheboygan county cheese producers to help them organize co-operative associations.

Miles C. Riley, secretary of the board, demonstrated to the cheese producers that the amount of money made by a creamery or cheese factory depends entirely upon the amount of milk received from the patrons. He made it clear that the man who delivers the milk of twenty cows to the factory contributes twice as much to the profits as the man who delivers the milk of ten cows (each cow giving approximately the same amount) and the milk test being the same, and that it follows that the man with twenty cows should receive twice as much of the undivided profits remaining at the end of the year as the man with ten cows.

Under the old law, a company desiring to conduct a creamery or cheese factory business would have been organized on the basis of "one share of stock, one vote" and a division of profits as dividends on stock, regardless of the amount of milk delivered. If the man who had twenty cows had one share of stock, while the man who had ten cows had ten shares of stock, the profits of the creamery or cheese factory at the close of the year, under the old plan, would have been divided on the basis of one dollar for the man with twenty cows to ten dollars for the man with ten cows, or a profit of five cents a cow for one man to one dollar a cow for the other.

That illustration made clear to the farmers of Sheboygan county the actual losses under the old form of company, and the practical benefits of co-

operation under the new law with its "one man, one vote" provision. It is the fact that the experience of Sheboygan county cheese producers has become known throughout the state, which is responsible for the rapid growth of the co-operative principle in Wisconsin.

Others than butter and cheese producers have taken advantage of the co-operative law. The two hundred co-operative associations, thus far organized under the 1911 law, include fruit growers in Monroe, Bayfield and Door counties, livestock breeders in northwestern Wisconsin, and potato growers in various parts of the state. There are also co-operative stores and co-operative laundries.

The co-operative law permits any number of persons, not less than five, to form a company or association for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing or mechanical business on the co-operative plan. No stockholder is permitted to hold shares aggregating a greater par value than \$1,000 and no stockholder is entitled to more than one vote. Stockholders are permitted to vote by mail. The directors shall apportion the earnings by first paying dividends on the paid-up stock not exceeding six per cent, and there must be set aside not less than ten per cent of the net profits for a reserve fund until the reserve fund equals 30 per cent of paid up capital stock. Five per cent of the net profits shall be set aside for an educational fund to be used in teaching co-operation. The remainder of the net profits shall be apportioned by uniform dividend upon the raw material delivered, if the association is a producing organization, or upon the purchases of shareholders if the association is a selling organization, and, in either case, the uniform dividend shall be paid also upon the wages and salaries of employees. One-half of the uniform dividend shall be paid upon the deliveries of raw material or purchases by the non-shareholders, which payment may be credited to the account of such non-shareholders on account of capital stock of the association.

If you are looking for help of any kind, read the Want Ads.

FORMER BANDIT HOPES TO WIN AT THE PRIMARIES

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

Oklahoma City, Okla., August 5.—Banditry and the badger game have figured spectacularly in the political race which ended its first lap in the state-wide primaries today. If Al J. Jennings, former bandit, wins the nomination for governor, and Senator T. P. Gore, the blind statesman who successfully defended himself from Mrs. Bond's assault charge, wins a re-nomination, two of the most unique political campaigns in the history of America will have been successful.

Jennings has been running on a "beating back" platform. Gore repeatedly has been forced to refer to Mrs. Bond's unsuccessful \$50,000 damage suit for an alleged assault in a Washington, D. C. hotel. Badger game, Gore has called it. Samuel W. Hayes, former chief justice of the state supreme court, is the blind senator's opponent in the primaries. In the gubernatorial race opposing Jennings are Charles West, attorney general; Robert L. Williams, supreme court justice; F. E. Herring, merchant; Robert Dunlop, state treasurer, and J. B. A. Robertson, former supreme court justice. John Fields, republican nominated in convention several weeks ago, is unopposed. J. T. Hickman is the only Bull Moose candidate for governor.

For state offices there are more than 200 candidates in all. Seven present congressmen are in the congressional race today, and in the fifth district two congressmen were opposing each other by virtue of a gerrymander passed in the last legislature assembling. Their districts. This pair are Joe B. Thompson, democratic congressman-at-large, and Claude Weaver, congressman from the fifth district under the old district plan. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray is a candidate for re-nomination in the third district; C. D. Carter in the fourth; Scott Ferris in the sixth, and D. T. Morgan in the eighth. Morgan is the only republican. All are opposed by several candidates.

If you are looking for help of any kind, read the Want Ads.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

(SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.)

St. Paul, Minn., August 5.—Two hundred and forty-four delegates representing 327,000 members of the Knights of Columbus from every state and territory of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Panama and Canada, arrived here Monday for the annual international convention of the order. Representation is limited to from two or ten delegates from each state, territory or province. These delegates were elected in state conventions this summer.

A pontifical high mass, solemnized in the Cathedral by the Right Reverend J. J. Lawler, auxiliary bishop of St. Paul, opened the regular program of the convention. Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered the sermon. At 12:30 in the afternoon, a civic ceremony was held at the Knights of Columbus auditorium, the address of welcome being made by Mayor Win Powers.

Tonight a reception to delegates and visitors will be held in the Knights of Columbus building. Four members of the board of directors are to be elected at the business session. Automobile rides will be given by St. Paul members to the delegates and visitors this afternoon. Business of the convention will be completed Thursday.

Henry C. Southery, of St. Paul, in the afternoon exemplified the fourth degree upon 400 persons from Minnesota and North Dakota. The conference of degrees was not connected with the international convention. The session of the supreme board of directors also was not a part of the regular convention, and it will close tonight after a session of two days.

The St. Louis Choral Club, with seventy-two members, arrived here yesterday. They sang the pontifical high mass yesterday morning and will give a concert this evening. The Chicago delegation arrived on a special train with delegates also from other sections of Illinois. A special delegation from Winnipeg has arrived this morning.

If you are looking for help of any kind, read the Want Ads.

THE JANESVILLE FAIR ASSOCIATION'S FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

Under the Management of the Janesville Park Association

August 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th

A NEW FAIR WHERE EVERYTHING WILL BE BRAND NEW

SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS WILL BE: Three and four fast horse races each day. Prominent speakers will discuss the political situation. **THE DUBROOKS ARE COMING** with their full show to entertain us. The Great State Fairs of the country have engaged the Dubrooks Hippodrome of high Class Society Acts for the premier free attraction. Janesville Fair will also have this high priced attraction. The Dubrooks have a string of jumping horses with which they put on a Hurdle Jump Contest in front of the grandstand; a Reverse Race Over Hurdles; a Relay Race in Steeplechase Style. The Dubrooks will have their stable of celebrated running horses with them to start in the running events.

4 Big Days of Huge Entertainment For You

Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Children's Day	Monroe Day	Janesville Day	Edgerton Day
Music by Moose Band. Athletic Games and Pony Races for the Children. Special attractions to interest the children. Let them have lots of fun on that day. Children free.	Music by Monroe Band. Speaking by Hon. Levi Bancroft and Hon. Emanuel Phillips on the political situation. Free hippodrome and regular program.	Music by Bower City Band. Judge Karel orator of day. There will be special races, free hippodrome and free program. On this day Janesville will turn out en masse.	Music by Edgerton Band. Hon. James Clancy and Hon. Thos. S. Richmond speakers of the day. Special prize-winning stock parade at 12:30 in addition to regular and special features.

Special For Young America On Tuesday

100 Yard Dash for boys under 12 years: 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50c.
100 Yard Dash for boys under 16 years: first prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50c.
½ Mile Bicycle Race for boys under 16 years: 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00.
½ Mile Pony Race, pony to draw four-wheeled vehicle, driven by boy or girl, pony not over 52 inches high: first prize \$2; second prize, \$1.00. Entries must be made at Secretary's office not later than Tuesday at 12:00 o'clock.

COME TO THE BIG FAIR

Competition in Exhibits Open to Everyone

The Price is Small, the Enjoyment Great Admission 50c. Season Tickets \$1.50

Complete Premium List Mailed on Request

JOHN C. NICHOLS, President

JANESVILLE RESIDENTS CAN COMPETE IN EXHIBITS.

C. S. PUTNAM, Secretary

